DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 174 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJAHAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	30,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,38,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Postt Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per sent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Faroy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD AND VALPAKHADY AND MEMONWADA ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 365 of 1914.

Casam Haji Tyab ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
Rehmabai, widow and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given under the Decree in the above suit, dated the 12th day of April, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days, times and places the following landed properties.

LOT No. 1

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that half piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax ground with half messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the South side of Chinch Bunder Road and Valpakhady in the Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2399 and Revenue Survey No. 3-3636 containing by admeasurement 250-8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the property of Sooleyman Jeewa, on the West by the property of Tyab Essack, on the North by the Valpakhady Road and on the South by the Nowroji Hill Road and bearing Municipal "B" Ward No. 4271 and 4303 and Street No. 207 and 9.

LOT NO. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on PREMISES

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Memonwada Road, admeasuring 19ft. 10 inches in breadth of 74 ft. in length, be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by the sweeper's passage and the property of Haji Hassum Noorani, on the South by the house of Halai Memon Jamath han on the East by the sweeper's passage and on the West by the said Memonwada Road, assessed under "B" Ward No. 2397 and Street No. 467-71.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EMPRESS GINNING FACTORY AT BODVAD IN EAST KHANDESH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Beheram Maneck and Co., the Proprietors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1917 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, the Empress Ginning Factory, situate at Bodvad in East Khandesh, on a piece of land (area about 7 acres) together with fire proof factory buildings, quarters, water well, plant and machinery consisting of 52 Platt Bros' Gins, 4 bearing with horizontal 25 N.H.P. engine by Rustom Procter and Co., feeding pump, grooved rope gear fly wheel, Lancashire steam boiler by Tinker Shenton & Co 24ft. or 25ft by 7 ft. with 160 lbs. working pressure, water heater, lathe, donkey pump, fire engine, gin stores, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor, at their Office, at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of immoveable properties at Tandel Street and Upper Mahim, Lady Jamsetji Road, advertised for sale on the 23rd and 27th instant respectively, by order of the Mortgagees, is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lock-works under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 9029

WANTED—A TYPIST, having knowledge of accounts and correspondence in a commercial firm. Experienced only need apply to Box No. 9 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9018

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN of considerable experience in styles and building construction. Apply box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9022

WANTED—for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa. TWO LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS. Salary 150 per month each. Terms.—Three years agreement, free return passage, free quarters, free medical attendance, and travelling expenses whilst on duty. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9009

WANTED

WANTED—Two lacs (2,00,000) table moulded BRICK, good quality. Apply with lowest quotations and samples or see personally to BHANUSHANKER SHANKERPRASAD c/o R. B. Mantri, new Bhatwadi Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 3988

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Pneayle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil! Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9, 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A second hand 6 N. H. P. HORIZONTAL COLONIAL BOILER. Requires retubing. Apply to MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Deolali. 9031

FOR SALE—One quite new 10.5 K. W. BRUSH DYNAMO, combined with vertical steam engine. Apply Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8918

CAR FOR SALE—Chalmers, 6 cylinder, 56 H. P., 5 Seater, touring body. Very little used. For trial and inspection apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla. 9030

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 206. Only a few received, WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE—BAILING PRESS PLANT Complete: one C. Type PRESS, one HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, one BOILER. Apply-MEGHJI VALABHDASS 222, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay. 8964

FOR SALE—One WASTE CLEANING MACHINE and three WILLOWS, latest type; complete machinery. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Bombay. 8965

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

FOR SALE—A fully equipped Workshop and Foundry in an important town, containing Lathes, and other Machinery, driven by Oil Engine in good working condition, together with Goodwill of Business established over 7 years. Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8999

TO BE LET.

SPINNING and Weaving Mill working in Moffussil, excellent centre, can be had on hire if attractive terms offered. Only principals should apply for particulars to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9006

VERSOVA SANDS, off Andehri, richly furnished one-storied Bungalow, with beautiful garden, Electric Lights and Water Supply, only Bungalow suitable for Europeans. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, Ralli Brothers. 9029

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE FIRST GENERAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the past and present STUDENTS of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will take place on SUNDAY, 29th July, 1917, at the St. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL. Those wishing to join will please intimate the undersigned before Thursday, 26th instant.

A. T. SHAIKH,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his office at Belgaum, on 4th August, 1917, at 2 p.m., for supply of (1) Sulphate of Alumina or Alumina Ferric to be delivered at Sholapur Water Works Pumping Station. Probable requirements 20 tons to be supplied half in middle of August and remaining half in middle of September.

2. Blank form of tender and specification can be had on payment of Re. 1 to the Accountant of the office of the Undersigned on any working day except the day of receiving the tenders.

3. A sum of Rs. 50 in currency notes as earnest money should accompany the tender and the accepted tenderer has to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 250.

4. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) P. N. NATESHAIYER,
Executive Engineer,
Southern Sanitary District.

Bunglow No. 20,
Fort Belgaum,
20th July, 1917. 9032

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of nut seeds, bags of till seeds, bags of castor seed, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of hirda, bags of barley, bags of chooni, bags of dhana, bags of dry chillies, bags of turmeric, bags of bhusa, bales of bagging, bundles of bidi leaves, bundles of Respused, bundles of jogree, bags of wheat flour, bags of sugar bags of salt, loose E. W. cask, bundles of iron pots, cases of iron heels for boots and shoes, baskets of choories, baskets of tamarind, bundles of bedding, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of tuning bars, etc., etc.

Karjat to Wadi Bunder Invoice No. 156 of 30-3-17.
4 packages Machinery.
Nandura to Wadi Bunder. Invoice No. 11, of 8-5-17.
9 bags hirda.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP STORES EX. S. S. "CITY OF EXETER."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1917, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo ex: above steamer:—

3 bundles Marline & Houselin 8 bundles Logline, and signal line, 36 coil signal halyard, 5 bundles spun yarn tarred and flax, 23 coils ratline, 2 cases white blankets, 72 folding camp stools, 326 dry Damask napkins, 48 dox camp stool tops, 11 gross hair cloth buttons.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S. S. "INDIA" LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Ballard Pier Shed near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods being a portion in uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel.

108 cases Magnesite Briquets; 168 cases Serrawalla's Tonic; 120 cases Horse Shoe Nails, 709 cases enamalledware; 1 case Microscope; 20 cases Haricane Lanterns; 4 cases Hollow Tinware and 30 barrels iron nails; 35 cases lamp glass; 27 cases hollow glass- ware glassware, etc.

The above goods will be sold, in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF CINEMA FILMS

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prag Mahal, Dhobbi Talao, in the Shop of Mr. M. C. Patel, Agent for Messrs. Pathe Freres, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by water:—

A lot of Cinema Films such as Feature Dramas, Comics, Acrobates, Magic Travels, Pathe Gazette, War Subjects, Colour Dramas, Scenics, etc. etc. and sundry other goods.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 63 cases Paper, ex. S. S. "India" which was to take place, on Tuesday, the 24th July 1917, at C. Shed, B. B. & C. I Railway Coy's Carnac Bridge Goods Station, has been POSTPONED to 30th July, 1917

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY Theatre EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.
IN A SUCCESSFUL, FARCICAL, MUSICAL PLAYLET
WHO'S BABY IS IT?
Full of Bright Humour
TUNEFUL SONGS
CATCHY CHORUSES
AND
DAINTY DANCES
preceded by
MAMMOTH VARIETIES
and
OUR 3 PART POWERFUL CINEMA DRAMA
THE WARNING
TO-NIGHT AT 8
Cinema Show at the GAIETY.
Thursday next, July 26th
The Ever Green Popular
MUSICAL COMEDY
A Rival to Charley's Aunt
A NIGHT FOR A WIFE.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

MISS PEARL WHITE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ARTISTE
IN
"MAY FLOWER"
A PATHE COLOR GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.
THE MOST CHARMING FILM EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT:—7, 8.45 & 10-30 P.M. LAMINGTON ROAD.

LAST WEEK
of the Great Spanish Love Serial
"JUSTICE"
To miss these last Episodes, means missing the greatest treat in Cinematography.
See **To-night** Rodrick and Herring caught in a Trap.
To-night David Roscoe's full Revenge.
NOW WE ARE NEAR IT!
WATCH FOR IT!!
IT'S COMING!!!
GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD
IN
PURPLE MASK
AT THE
ELDORADO
CINEMA.

Can you conceive of a stage coach toppling down a hillside with all the passengers in it! Can you realise an explosion in a mine tunnel! Can you imagine the desperate plunge of a lady overboard in a rough sea!

Yet these things actually happen this week in the fourth instalment of the glorious serial.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY,"
one of the topics of the day in Bombay.
WEST END CINEMA
New Churny Road.
Ladies admitted at half rates from Monday to Friday in First Class.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

HAVE YOU SEEN?
the world famous Dancer
ANNA PAVLOWA
with her Imperial Russian Ballet
in the picturization of AUBER'S Opera
MASANIELLO
or
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI
Nothing like it has ever been screened
Book your seats at once
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882
OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME
SLIGHTLY ADVANCED PRICES
Rs. 1-8, As. 12, 8, 6, and 3.

The Most Sensational Events of the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
Ten Thousand Feet Long
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
From Saturday 21st July.
RATES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
PRIZE MATINEES AT 3 & 5
AND
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

THE EXCELSIOR
Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.
Including
HARRY CORSON CLARKE AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
For the First Time in Bombay
"HER HUSBAND'S WIFE"
Produced with great success by Arthur Bouchier and Irene Vanbrugh at the New Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, 24th at 9-30
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"
WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY at 9-30
"GRAND TRIPLE BILL"
COMEDY! DRAMA! VAUDEVILLE!!
THURSDAY, JULY 26th at 9-30
Wilson Barrett's Great Play
"THE SILVER KING"
FRIDAY, 27th JULY at 9-30 P.M.
Also SATURDAY, 28th at 6 & 9-30 P.M.
The Great Hit of London and New York
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.
Half Price Matinee on Saturday, 28th at 6 p.m.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co. From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
6-30. CINEMA. 6-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
THE CINEMA PROGRAMME!
MISS CLEO MADISON
in the 5 real drama:
"THE CHALICE OF SORROW."
The Governor of a town in Mexico has been instigating the murder of Americans. For protesting, one American is imprisoned. Another countryman, an artist, who is engaged to an American Actress who is playing there, aids his escape and that of his sister. The Governor makes the actress jealous, but when she knows the truth she stabs him. and she and her lover escape as well.
One Reel Comic:
"HIS OWN NEMESIS."
A musician is jealous of his artistic wife who leaves him to return to "her best love," meaning her art Seen later with an artist, the husband thinks this man is "her best love" and shooting begins, but all is explained in the end.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
NEARING THE END!!
of the Brilliant "WHO'S GUILTY?"
Series This week and next will see the last of this great succession of Problems. Each story complete in itself.
THIS WEEK!!! THIS WEEK!!!
"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE"
A charming story of the College Days of Tom Moore. The struggle between Capital and Labour
WHO'S GUILTY?
NEXT WEEK. THE TWO LAST AND
FINAL EPISODES!!!
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

THE EMPIRE
The Rendezvous of Picture Lovers.

Comedy Cartoons!! Comedy Cartoons!!
MUTT and JEFF
MUTT and JEFF
The quaint Cartoon Comics as "Night Clerks"
"A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE"
A vivid story of the American Civil War.
DENIZONS OF THE SEA SHORE
Our Popular Science Series
LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE
LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE
"SOME" Knockabout Comedy.

THE EMPIRE
Bombay's Cinema Par Excellence.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..	..	15.25
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	15.60
" " Fine	..	..	..	15.85
No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..	16.85
" " " Fully Good	..	..	..	17.10
" " " Fine	..	..	..	17.35
M. G. Broach Good	..	..	..	18.10
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	18.37
" " Fine	..	..	..	18.55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,422,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	133,000
East Indian "	118,000
American "	1,664,000
Other "	52,000
Total Sales	12,000
East Indian Sales	..
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian "	..
East Indian Stock	33,000
" " Forwarded	1,500
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	102,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.76.55
Silver Commercial Bars	78 5/8

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" " to France and Continent	42,000
" " to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	615,000
" at Interior Ports	419,000

New York, July 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Futures at New York Oct.	24.53
" Jan.	24.40
" Mar.	24.60
Spot Cotton at New York	26 40
" New Orleans	25.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23 76
" Jan.	23.83

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers.	Dull.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs unofficial	27.40

London, July 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	39 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs unofficial	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London July 20th

3½% 1925—1928	85⅞
4½% 1925—1945	99⅛
5% Nov	104 11/16

London, July 2'st.

3½% 1925—1928	87⅛
4½% 1925—1945	99⅛
5% Nov	104 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 20th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary June-July Buyers	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	585

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship per ton June-July Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Sugars:—Firm—Not offered.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Vaule	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/7½

London, July 21st

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary June-July Buyers	592/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	585

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship small per ton June-July Prompt Paid	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£139
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Sugars:—Firm. Buyers are willing to pay more but owing to the loca of tonnage sellers have withdrawn.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, 21st July.

Market closed for a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id.)

QUOTATION 10 a.m. OLD CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs.	550
Fine Khamgaon Akola July	"	475
Fine Bengal July	"	403/4
Good M. G. Westerns July/Aug.	"	466
" H. G. "	"	455
" Sawginned Dharwar "	"	498
" M. G. Coompta "	"	514
" M. G. Miraj "	"	500

NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	Rs.	548
Fully good Bengal January	"	410

QUOTATIONS 10-0 P.M., NEW CROP.

Good Broach April	Rs.	543
Fine Broach July	"	550
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	"	405
Fine Bengal July	"	403

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 20th July:—

Cotton	12,681 bales.
Wheat	24,977 qrts.
Linseed	5,810 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	331 "
Gingellyseed	475 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,038 "
Castorseed	3,561 "
Rice	428 "
Myrabollams	55 "
Cottonseed	809 "
Mowraseed	9 "
Gram	3,697 "
Jowar	614 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,918 "

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 19th July:—	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	5	6,048
B. B. & C. I. Railway	1½	2,025

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil.		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 21st—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35"	45 0 0	0 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-35	44 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 7 0	6 13 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	5 8 0	5 14 0
" Brown Thin	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teelseed White 85.15	45 0 0	0 0 0
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	0 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	0 0 0
" Black	37 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 7 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	33 0 0	0 0 0
Mowraseed	3 14 0	4 4 0
Jawree	23 0 0	0 0 0
Arandis	45 0 0	0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug/Sept.	6 12 3	
Linseed, " "	6 4 6	

STORE GODOWNS IN RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in your to-day's issue "Almost a Victim's" letter upon the Prag Mahal Fire and am actuated to put before the Civic Fathers of this City another grievance of the public which is almost lost sight of by them.

In the thickly populated locality of Kalbadevi and Mandevi, one will find the ground floors of many residential buildings occupied for storing piece-goods bales, bags of grain and seeds and are used as storehouses or godowns. I question those responsible for public health whether this is good for the public health? These Godowns remain locked for the most part of the day and are generally the habitation of rats and form the breeding place of mosquitoes, all most injurious to human health. Cannot the Civic Fathers do anything in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT IN SUCH A BUILDING.

Kalbadevi Road.

20th July, 1917.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C J Dixon, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J W Eyton-Lloyd, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel E Mc M Seddon, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B Tootell, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J Bremner, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R H Taylor, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W A Allan, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R C Anderson, Field Artillery.
Lieut G M Ayers, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel F G G Bailey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W T Benfield, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut E Brown, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut S B Castle, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Colbourne, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H S Coppock, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W H F Couthope, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A J Courtney, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C P Day, Liverpools.
Lieut R G Denham, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut T Dixon, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E H Dougall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Douglas, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F Gibbs, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Gray, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut N M Greeves, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W R Gwathmey, Field Artillery.
Lieut G Hawkins, Gloucesters.
Lieut H H Headen, Munsters.
Lieut F N Howes, Engineers.
Lieut G M F Irvine, Inniskillings.
Lieut B R B Jones, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt C A Linton, Field Artillery.
Major H S Marshall, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W B Martin, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Meredith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J T Mills, Field Artillery.
Major M E Moir, Field Artillery.
Rev J P Molony, Chaplain.
Capt D G Moncrieff-Wright, Cameronians.
Capt H P Naunton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J E Newman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Nicholls, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G H C Pennycook, Middlesex.
Capt W Pratt, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J S Reid, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H E Roose, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J Smith, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H H Smith, East Yorkshires.
Capt C F Stallard, Special List.
Second-Lieut C A Stredwick, Londons.
Second-Lieut E L Taggart, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J P Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A B Thorne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Vigor, Field Artillery.
Major S H Williams, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut T Ackroyd, Bedfords.

MISSING.

Capt N G McNaughton, Flying Corps.
Lieut A H Mearns, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut T M Sturgess, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut G H Hall, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J Toogood, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

KILLED.

Lieut W T Lewis, Essex, should read Second-Lieut.

LONDON, July 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt H C Brierley, Manchesters.
Capt A E Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut R E Everitt, Garrison Artillery.
Capt N H B Hastings, Gloucesters.
Capt R B Helme, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut C E J Holmes, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W H Hurstbourne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C C Marshall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J McM Murray, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J E Power Clutterbuck, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A P Whinney, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E W F Hammond, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut H A B Plant, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt S E Cowan, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut O W Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Owen, Cameronians.

DIED.

Lieut J H Beaumont, West Ridings.

WOUNDED.

Capt W A C Adams, Londons.
Capt H A W Backhoff, Londons.
Major R D Belcher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Bell, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J N Blake, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Bryson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A G Bury, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Callie, Northamptons.
Lieut P Carrier, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Clarke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Clarke, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W N Cleland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E D Clough, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J McH Crombie, West Kents.
Lieut W J M Davison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W M Douglas, Scottish Borderers.
Capt R H Ferguson, Irish Guards.
Capt F A S Gordon, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C R Green, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H Griffiths, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Griggs, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Hart, Cyclist Battalion.
Capt F R B Haward, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut D W Hourston, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J H Jenkins, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut B F King, Londons.
Second-Lieut A C Lockie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G McCall, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P W Mackay, Black Watch.
Capt L R Meech, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F C Miller, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut V N Moss, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J E Newman, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F G Norton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Opie, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R S Palmer, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E E Paul, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Pell, Sherwoods.
Capt S E Pixley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Popplewell, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F S Shaw, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Shephard, Sherwoods.
Lieut R D Smith-Cunninghame, Scots Guards.
Lieut W H Stewart, Manchesters.
Capt H W Topley, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Trathen, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H. C. Tyson, Londons.
Second-Lieut S Webb, Middlesex.
Lieut E R G Wood, North Staffords.
Capt A B Wright, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut B Wright, Northamptons.
Capt J H Wright, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut M J Wyatt, East Kents.
Second-Lieut P M Yonge, East Surreys.
Major B Ziani De Ferranti, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut A F Harrington, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Hart, York and Lancasters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J O C Cocking, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut N E L Fitt, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt W P Holt, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J P Ivens, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F P Kiely, Irish Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Smith, York and Lancasters, should read H J Smith.

LONDON, July 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G W Cuttle, East Yorkshires.
Lieut T Wilson, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A L Dutton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R E Kimbell, Hussars.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R S Harris, Middlesex.
Captain C de S Isaacson, Special List.
Second-Lieut A K Joscelyn, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R F Shaw, South Lancashires.
Major C O Von Treuenfels, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T L Wood, Cheshires.
Captain C W Wynne, Garrison Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A A G Grace, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut C T Balderston, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C R Billyard-Leake, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C S Carmichael, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Chester, East Kents.
Major E C B Dale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B Dench, Devons.
Second-Lieut A Eliott, Engineers.
Captain F A Hampton, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Heydon, General List.
Lieut J Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Col. A F S Leggatt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut N L L Palmer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Satherland, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut N Scarratt, Cheshires.
Captain T H Wake, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut M G Whyte, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut G W Devenish, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut R E Adeney, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C B Holland, Flying Corps.

PRISONER.

Lieut G S Frame, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Captain R J Hillier, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain R Brodhurst Hill, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D R Morrish, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G A Newenham, Flying Corps.
Captain H W Samson, Royal Scots.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E N Bewley, Sherwoods.
Captain A Cookson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut I C Denby, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W G Haynes, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G N Hunstone, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G P Kay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R H King, Sherwoods.
Captain G Mountford, North Staffords.
Captain J O Mowat, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W E Pacey, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S L Rideal, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H W Terry, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J C Todd, Highland L. I.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W G Penrice, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J C Jones, Welsh Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E G Harris, West Ridings.
Lieut T E Wylde, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Richards, Monmouths.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J S Bainbridge, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S S Baskett, Garrison Artillery.
Major S H Beattie, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C H Bowden, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G B Burton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H J Campbell, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C P Cole, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H D Duncan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F T Evans, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut H W Fells, Machine Gu Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Filshill, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut W H Furness, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut A W Gordon, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Grain, Sherwoods.
Captain W Hay, Field Artillery.
Captain H Hegan, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain W T F Holland, Lancers.
Second-Lieut E H Hollins, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J M Johnston, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G Lancefield, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W H Madin, Sherwoods.
Major J S Miller, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T E Moye, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Neill, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J S Phillips, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Pollard, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C B Rawcliffe, Liverpools.
Lieut G S Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I V Robinson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Sargent, Cameros.
Lieut W T Sargeaunt, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut H E K Sawtell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Simpson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H J Slatter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Smellie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E R Squire, Lincolns.
Lieut H T Stephens, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W S Taylor, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W H Thomas, Londons.
Second-Lieut H N Thompson, Inniskillings.
Lieut J E Todd, Field Artillery.
Captain B H Vyvyan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G O D Watson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut S W Whitehouse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C S Williamson, Highland L I.
Lieut H Wilton, East Lancashires.

MISSING.

Lieut M Lowe, Flying Corps.
Lieut D C G Murray, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E G Steuart Corry, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F E Vipond, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F W H Clarke, Leicesters.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain C L M Scott, South Staffords, should read Capt. C L M Scott, North Stafford.

PREIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut I A K Burnett, East Lancashires, should read Captain I A K Burnett, East Lancashires.

LONDON, July 9.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C E Bird, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H C Dodson, Hampshires.
Lieut D M Goodyear, Flying Corps.
Lieut B St. G Hamilton, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R A Hargreaves, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W M Hunter, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut D W Mcintyre, York an Lancs.
Second-Lieut F R Martin, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Oldfield, North Staffords
Second-Lieut A T Sawdon, East Yorks.
Reverend A T Veryard, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut F B Wearne, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H Fedden, Hon. Art Co.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A H Johnson, North Lancs.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H R Rumilly, Worcester

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E Adams, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J L Allan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Barnett, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R Bissett, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J R Bothwell, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Finch, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J P Brill, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J I Brown, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut T L Brown, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L Challis, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R L Dampier-Bennett, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Dalby, Manchesters.
Major R S H Edmondson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S R Gibson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J T Gray, Royal Scots.
Lieut W J Hastings, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J Heighton, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C B Highmore, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut N E Jervus, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E J Jones, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E M F Law, Dorsets.
Captain O E H Leslie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Lewis, South Lancs.
Captain L Lomax, Engineers.
Lieut W F Lonsdale, East Lancs.
Captain C G Lord, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G Mccall, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A L Macbeth, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Mackenzie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A Mckenzie-Smith, Londons.
Lieut. C H Miller, Hussars.
Captain F H Nash, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C S Newcomb, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W E Park, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut T C Parker, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G A Peuchen, Field Artillery.
Lieut M R Robertson, Essex.
Second-Lieut F A Rowland, York and Lancs.
Captain R H Tolerton, Londons.
Second-Lieut A H Trotter, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P L C Walker, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W E Watt, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut F L Wheeldon, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut C O Whitefield, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W J Williamsons, South Wales Borderers.
Captain H Young, Medicals.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut D J D A Bird, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONERS

Second-Lieut W M Andrew, Highland L. I.
Captain J W Cater, Middlesex.
Lieut T M Southorn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Stewart, Royal Scots.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J W Eyton-Lloyd, Field Artillery, should read Second-Lieut J W Eyton-Lloyd, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major W M Breckenridge, Field Artillery, should read Major M W Breckenridge, Field Artillery.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Baker, North Staffords.
Captain J E Brydon, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N G Cook, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut G Crowther, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut M S Furness, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N Miller, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W J Rankin, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut D J Row, Essex.
Second-Lieut J W W Sutton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Sykes, Yorkshires.
Capt J Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, York and Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C J Perkins, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Brodie, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J H Chapman, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S K Cope, North Staffords.
Capt H H Covell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J N Dams, South Staffords.
Lieut A H Dawes, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut R M Diplock, East Kents.
Second-Lieut M J S Dyson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H R Fisher, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt G A Gamble, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut L F Geary, East Kents.
Capt S Godlee, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Hodgson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut K F Heany, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Hutton, Field Artillery.
Capt A J M Lander, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D Mackie, Black Watch.
Capt G A McMillan, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J C Massy-Beresford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G B Milligan, Field Artillery.
Lieut W Mitchell, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut F B V Norris, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Pattulo, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Ralph, York and Lancasters.
Capt T F Robertson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A B Smith, Cameronians.
Lieut F A Suckley, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut L J Summerbill, Lincolns.
Capt E A Walker, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R J Wilson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A C Wood, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R S Wray, Yorkshires.
Capt C F Wright, Leicesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Duggleby, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F Linsley, East Yorkshires.
Capt T J Morrill, East Yorkshires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Mackenzie, Cameronians, should read Second-Lieut W F Mackenzie, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Delete Capt C de S Isaacson, Special List.

(Continued from column 6.)

558-03—Rustomji and Gin, Jamnabai widow v Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Maneck Dastoor and Co, 8-5-17.

168-17—Little and Co, Walter Pallisir v The Great Indian Peninsula Ry Co. Crawford B and Co, 19-6-17.

816-05—Bhai K and Gir, Cursondas Ladha v Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J and M, 6-7-17.

S S 549-17—Vachha and Co, Vithaldas Dwarkadas v Popatlal Bokandalia and Co, Daphtary F and D, 16-7-17.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

360-17—Jehangir M and S, Chunabai widow v Dullab Kuppa and ors, Mehta D and L, Jam R and D, Ragh N and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal Lukmanji Ebrahimji, Jeh G and B, Part heard 2-7-17.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

372-09—Patell and Eze, Sham M and H, Baloobhai Motichand and ors v Amichand Panalal, Ard H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

124-17—Patell and Ez, Vusunji Veljee v Shivji Karsondas, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1105-14—Amin and D, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand, Motichand and D.

1440-15—Surveyor and Co, Bai Hannabai v Sarabai widow and ors, Manchershaw and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and M, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jamsetjee R and D.

1249-16—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller v Percy Ferdinand Fisher, Wadia G and Co.

75-17—Captain and V, Jehangir Bhicaji v Dinyar K Irani, Mulla and M.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

192-17—Patell and Ez, S John alias John David v Perojshaw Dhunjishaw Bolton, Jehangir and S, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

733-13—Patell and Eze, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v Sardar Mahaji Kuverji Raje Shirke and ors, Chit M and K, Ard H D and Co, Dubash and Co, Mulji and Tha, Sham M and H, Edg G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

479-16—Vachha and Co, Rabiabai widow v Bai Jilubai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

239-17—Motichand and D, Messrs Ratilal Keshavji a firm v Messrs K H Joshi and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

147-17—Dubash and Co, Messrs. Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Dulichand Sitaram, Vachha and Co.

501-14—Shamrao M and H, Krishnarao Waman Bhat v Syed Ebrahim alias Ebu and ors, Motichand and D, Shamrao M and H, Mulla and Sabnis and G, Amin and D.

588-16—Rustomji and G, Bhalchandra Damodar and ors v John Feliciano Mesquita, Pandia and Co.

926-16—Patell and Ez, Amichand Panalal and ors v Maganlal Ramdas and ors, Mans H M and Co.

769-16—Jehangir M and S, Dadabhai Pestonji and Co a firm v Vullabhdas Dewji Mulji and Tha.

703-16—Payne and Co, Ratanbai v Shirinbai and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Shamrao M and H, Unwalla P and P, Mirza M and M.

1332-16—Matubhai J and M, Shriram Chhagani a firm v Sadasukh Gambhirchand a firm, Malvi H M and R.

325-16—M B Chothia, Jayantilal Gowrishankar Vakil v Messrs Mulchand Jaykisondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co.

1279-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Baboo widow v Nanchand Khemchand and ors, Jamsetjee R and D.

730-16—Patell and Eze, Messrs Mirzamull Gajanand a firm v Gayaprasad Bhowlal alias Gayaprasad Mitha, Malvi M R and Co.

**CHAMBER MATTERS FOR

RE-EXAMINATION.

THE CASE OF DISCHARGED MEN.

"RECRUITING THE HOSPITALS."

A meeting called by the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors was held at Belle Vue, Manchester, on Saturday, June 16, to protest against the Review of Exemptions Act as being "grossly unjust." In accordance with the Act men who have served in the army or navy and been discharged are called up for re-examination. Mr. J. W. Griffiths, president of the Manchester branch of the Federation, presided, and Mr. J. M. Hogge, M.P., and Mr. W. M. R. Pringle, M.P., were also present. Before the meeting several hundred men, wearing the silver discharge badge, assembled in a field near Belle Vue and paraded some of the adjacent streets. There was a very large attendance at the meeting.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS.

Mr. Hogge, M.P., said he would not have anything to do with this movement if he did not believe—and know it to be true—that every man wearing the silver badge to-day would be willing and ready to fight again if his country required him in the present eemrgency. (Cheers). But what he did object to, and would continue to object to, was the policy of the Government, or of any Government, which attempted to take back into the army men who had served and fought before they took men who were shirking their duty. (Loud cheers). Some people who talked glibly about serving in the army knew nothing about the war. The Review of Exemptions Act, which asked that men who had been discharged should, at this period of the war, go back again, was not only the most cruel but the most contemptible Act of Parliament. It was brought in by a Government which consisted of 84 or 90 members. Fifteen or twenty members of the Government were of military age themselves—(cries of "Shame")—and he said deliberately that no Government had any moral right to impose upon their follow-countrymen a duty which they would not discharge themselves. (Hear, hear.). They were not silver-badged men in uniform, but men who got into uniform as soon as the war began and out of it as soon as political jobs were going. ("Hear, hear" and laughter). A Government made up of men of that kind had no moral right to do such an iniquitous thing as to bring in this bill. What were they doing? They were asking men who had come back to be examined again by so-called medical boards. He preferred to think of them as boards of undertakers. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He had a huge contempt for members of the medical profession who had allowed themselves to be guided, restrained, and directed by orders from the War Office.

They would be told that no instructions had been issued by the War Office or the Army Council to these medical boards, but that was not true, because he had seen such instructions from both authorities in various commands in this country. There were deliberate incitements to the men forming these medical boards to rope men into the army whom they would not rope in if the matter were left to their own better judgment. The charge he made, further, was that all over the country the men neither got fairness nor courtesy from these boards. As a result men were being called up for re-examination who were wounded, suffering from neurasthenia, or who had been "gassed". (Cries of "Shame.") The Act of which they complained would, he hoped, be discussed in the House of Commons on Thursday, and if the Government did not make concessions they were in for one of the tightest positions they had been in since the war began. (Hear, hear).

He was glad to see the silver-badged men organising themselves and realising their power. But whatever they did he urged them not to allow themselves to be exploited for political purposes. Their first object must be to secure the repeal of this Act. (Cheers).

THE EASIEST TO TAKE.

Mr. Pringle, M.P., said the Government were responsible for the screaming farce known as the National Service scheme, and also for that most contemptible, cowardly, and futile Act for the purpose of re-examining rejected and disabled men. He did not think any Act had been passed within living memory which had met with more spontaneous dissatisfaction and indignation than the Act against which they protested. That dissatisfaction was justified. (Cheers). They had to remember that the Secretary of State for War—Lord Derby—was primarily responsible for that Act. He was willing to admit that Lord Derby had rendered very considerable service in the recruiting of the army—(hear, hear),—but it was well to recall some of the promises and professions which were made when the Derby scheme was being carried through, and remember what had been done since. Mr. Pringle submitted that discharged men were taken simply from the desire to take, at all hazards, men who could most easily be taken. (Hear, hear). There were plenty of other men who could have been got with the greatest ease—men in Government departments—11,000 of them—("Shame")—of military age and unmarried, who have never been touched; men in munition establishments who had gone into those places since the beginning of the war, and were planted in them by their friends. (Loud cheers). It would never do to touch them. (Laughter and cries of "Oh, no.") It might have been expected that if the War Office wished to do the thing effectively they would have gone through the medical history of the men and only selected those who might probably have been fit for the army. But they had shown no discretion. They had called up the lame, the halt, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and the mad. (A voice: "And the dead," and cheers.) Yes, and the dead also. That was what was called the scientific organisation of the War Office. (Laughter.) And not only had they called up these men indiscriminately, but they had carried on the examinations in the most harsh and brutal fashion. They had in many places called men up, 200 at a time, for a particular hour, and the men, after waiting sometimes seven or eight hours, had had to come again another day. If men attended and waited a reasonable time and were not examined they should go away; they had complied with the notice, and the authorities dare not prosecute. If they did no magistrate would convict. (Cheers). If men were prosecuted they should ask for their costs.

"TREATED LIKE SHIRKERS."

And when the men came up they were often treated like shirkers. (A voice: "Dogs," and cries of "Hulme Town Hall.") He had heard of the Hulme Town Hall. It had an unenviable notoriety, not only in Lancashire, but all over the country. (Hear, hear.). There were other places than the Hulme Town Hall where similar things had been done—where men had been sworn at and bullied, men who had done their "bit," by men who had never been out of the country. Men had been sent to the army with every kind of disease, and had had to go into hospital directly afterwards. "We do not want the hospitals recruited," Mr. Pringle said, "we want the army recruited." (Cheers.) Mr. Pringle urged the men to organise themselves in order that they might be in a position to deal with the many matters which would affect their well-being after the war. He understood that there was a by-election to take place at Liverpool. The official candidate was Lord Derby's son, and he suggested that the Liverpool branch of their federation should nominate a candidate to oppose him. (Cheers).

Mr. C. Dorry, the organiser of the federation, explained in detail the aims and objects of the federation, and a resolution was passed which demanded the repeal of the clauses of the Review of Exemptions Act, which dealt with the re-examination of discharged men, and warned the Government that it must take full responsibility for any drastic action which the federation might adopt.

Mr. Gill, the organiser for Manchester, in seconding the resolution, said he and many other men had received notices calling them up for re-examination. They had asked respectfully for six weeks' delay, and had received no reply. He intended to return his papers to the authorities at the Manchester Town Hall—(loud cheers)—and he hoped other men would do the same.

Mr. Hoggs said he heard of men called up four months after discharge. They were not liable to be called up till twelve months afterwards. (Hear, hear.).

A large number of papers were handed in to be returned.

The meeting terminated with cheers for the King and the singing of the National Anthem.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

From

K. C. CHATTERJI,
F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I.,
LONDON.

To

Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sir,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (LONDON),
Dy Magistrate,
Hyderabad (Deccan).

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

£00 £,000 FOR FELLOWSHIPS AND A LABORATORY.

The Committee, of which Mr. Asquith is president, formed to raise a suitable memorial to Professor Sir William Ramsay, announce that, after careful consideration, it has been decided to aim at raising a sum of £100,000, and to devote that sum to two principal objects—the provision of Ramsay Research Fellowships, tenable wherever the necessary equipment may be found, and the establishment of a Ramsay Memorial Laboratory of Engineering Chemistry in connection with University College, London.

The Committee state that they would hesitate to ask for so large a sum of money in such exceptionally difficult times were it not that the objects are of real and urgent national importance. It is important that the fund should be raised speedily, so that the plans for the laboratory and the scheme for the award of fellowships may be prepared before the end of the war, and so that both schemes may begin to operate with as little delay as possible after the return of peace. Accordingly, the Committee appeal to friends and admirers of Sir William, to old students, and to all persons who are interested in chemistry and its application to industry and manufacture to contribute to this memorial, and to send their subscriptions to the hon. treasurers of the fund at University College, London, W.C. 1.—The "Manchester Guardian."

RUSSIA'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S STIRRING APPEAL.

BRITISH EXAMPLE CITED.

A perusal of the daily papers justifies a certain amount of the pessimism entertained with regard to the situation in Russia, and news privately received from the several fronts does not greatly encourage any other feeling, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post." By the way, those papers which have reached here contain a curious distortion of fact. In Parliament the statement was made that the words "without annexations and without contributions" were mistranslations of the Russian phrase. English people should know that the only word translated is the word "without," which does not admit of mistranslation. The words "annexations" and "contributions" in the Russian version are not Russian words at all, but just these Latin words with Russian endings as required by Russian grammar.

The official organ of that body which rules here declares to-day that "the ending of the war is the saving of the Revolution." Comment is superfluous, although the organ devotes a couple of columns to an exposition of this position, which, it declares, will guide the Pan-Russian Council that meets to-morrow. An official who recently made some study of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies declared that ninety per cent. of the Executive consisted of Jews, but was corrected by a partisan of the Council, who said: "That is an exaggeration. There are only sixty per cent. of Jews on this Executive." The Jew is naturally a man of peace, and perhaps it is a great mistake to attach too much value to the utterances of this Council. Indeed, if they stood alone, matters might safely be counted on to come out all right.

ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

On June 14, another great meeting was held, attended by all the "stars" of the Revolution. Prince Kropotkin also spoke. Perhaps first of those who have enjoyed the long hospitality of England Prince Kropotkin did honour to our country, and gave a lively picture of England's efforts for this war. His words amounted to the plain statement that if the Petrograd idlers could see what all England—men, women, boys and girls—now and for long past has been they would feel ashamed of the way they are spending their time. Other speakers dealt with the atrocities committed on prisoners of war by the Germans, which is a subject that has been most scrupulously avoided ever since the Petrograd Revolution began. More than half the invalids returned are hopelessly tuberculous and men of from twenty to twenty-five look like patriarchs. Another speaker said there were two million Russian prisoners in Germany, and of these we already knew that one million were dead. If Russia did not soon attack to some purpose the remainder would never leave Germany alive. Wounded soldiers gave a happy turn to German phrase by saying that what is wanted is that the Government should annex the army and exact contributions from the rear. A Black Sea Fleet stoker said that at the price of becoming enslaved Belgium gave freedom to Russia—in reference to the salutary check upon the German conquering march which gave Russia time to get to work. "Belgium," said the stoker, "is a little country, but she did much. How is huge and mighty Russia going to pay th's bill she owes? The soldier is just rubble, and you may build out of him a temple or a gaol—which is it to be in Russia?"

In the elections to district minor municipalities—an altogether new institution in Russia—it appears, so far as the figures are yet available, that most of Petrograd has voted Socialist, though the more dangerous faction which is believed to be playing the German game failed to score as heavily as they expected after attempting to utilise force to secure votes.

An official Army Order signed by three Ministers fully confirms my telegram of June 7 regarding Russian soldiers at the front selling bread, meat and sugar to their enemies opposite in return for watches, knives, purses, and other pedlar's wares. The Order warns all such that they will be brought to trial, and that conviction will mean the loss of all civil rights, including the right to hold land or other property.

Generally speaking, however, there is certainly more hope now than there appeared a week ago of Russia returning ere long to something like her old form. For this hope we are mainly indebted to the solid body of Cossackdom, as the peculiar land tenure and forms of life of these picked Russian fighting men is generally known.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AT 28.

OFFICER WHO WON THE V. C AT BEAUCOURT.

It was announced in the "London Gazette" recently that Captain (temp. Lieut.-Colonel) B. C. Freyberg, V.C., D.S.O., of the West Surrey Regiment, had been promoted temporary brigadier-general.

Brigadier-General Freyberg who is only twenty-eight, won the V.C., for his gallant leading of the men of the Royal Naval Division who captured Beaucourt last November. He was wounded on four occasions during the battle.

He fought at Antwerp, where his hand was severely damaged by live-wire entanglements and also in Gallipoli, where he gained the D.S.O. for swimming ashore in the Gulf of Saros and lighting flares, which led the Turks to believe that a landing was contemplated. He was twice wounded in Gallipoli, and was mentioned in the despatches dealing with the evacuation.

Brigadier-General Freyberg was born in New Zealand.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PAST AND PRESENT.

FROM 1905 TO 1914.

A reliable system of military information is indispensable to a modern State, whether in peace or war, writes the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." With her world-wide interests and connections, such an organ was at the disposal of the British Government if it had chosen to make use of the zeal, intelligence, and ability of our commercial travellers, journalists, and military officers who learnt foreign languages and explored foreign countries at their own expense. There is no possible excuse for the ignorance which has reigned in our official circles concerning the state of Russia and its capacity for a prolonged war. Even if no special exertions had been made to collect up-to-date information, the experience of her last two wars gave a fair measure of her military power. The blindness of the British authorities—civil, military and diplomatic—has been inexplicable and very culpable.

Russia, like other nations, has improved her army after each great war. The Manchurian struggle, fought under circumstances, which from several points of view, were extraordinarily unfavourable for the European Power, could never have been waged by the Russian army or State of 1877. The war was extremely unpopular in Russia, and synchronised with the outbreak of the formidable revolutionary movement of 1905 in its critical stage. Domestic troubles rather than military shortcomings accounted for the great Japanese triumph. In spite of many faults of leadership and organisation, the Russian troops fought at Liaovang and Mukden with extraordinary courage and obstinacy, and, in spite of all failures, the mighty problems of transport and supply, upon which the existence of a great army connected with its base by a single railway several thousand miles in length were solved much more successfully than anyone anticipated. After the war the revolutionary movement became dangerous to the autocracy, but was severely repressed. Then various military reforms were inaugurated. If the ablest War Minister of all time had been entrusted with the execution of these reforms in contemporary Russia he could not have brought his country into the same class with France and Germany as a military Power. We shall see, however, how much was actually accomplished.

In spite of the confusion and dislocation which followed the peace with Japan, both by reason of the return and incorporation of the great Manchurian with the Western army, and also because of the political disorders of the day, yet important military reforms were inaugrated without undue delay. The two great weaknesses of Russia in face of Germany were the inferior character of her officer corps, socially, educationally, and technically and the poverty of her railway system, which hampered all movements of troops whether for concentration or defence. An officer corps is the growth of time, and needs corresponding classes in the nation to provide its personnel. The aristocracies and bourgeois classes of Western Europe, fortified by the traditions of feudal times and inherited ideas of military honour, contribute young men competent to officer troops. But Russia has very limited numbers of such families in proportion to her vast population and to the vast numbers of soldiers she disposed of for training and leadership. To find competent officers, even for Staff and Higher Commands, not to reckon the vast numbers required to lead the troops of the line, was a most difficult problem, which constantly became harder. The first reforms after the Japanese War aimed at extending the system of technical education for officers, besides preparing boys at school for the career. These measures had begun to produce important results by 1914 and the improved leadership of the Russian forces was one of the most unpleasant surprises experienced by the enemy at the beginning of the war.

Russian Poland projects like a bastion between Prussian and Austrian territory. Owing to the greater facilities for railway concentration possessed by these Powers, it had become necessary to withdraw the zone of assembly of the Central Russian army to the Eastern frontier of Poland. A remarkably skilful scheme of concentrating the Russian armies was organised, which worked with astonishing accuracy and speed in the fateful August days, 1914. The mobilisation of the Russian army was incomparably more difficult and complicated than the same operation for any of the Western States.

It must be admitted, however, that the railway reorganisations, which should have been the corollary of the other reforms, did not work out so satisfactorily. The Russian railways were hampered by an obsolete system of management and by bad officials, many of whom were German by blood if not by sympathy. Large sums of money were assigned to railway construction, but in the nine years between 1905 and 1914 little was done, and some of the most esential lines, such as that from Petrograd to the ice-free port of Kola, in the Arctic Sea, had not been opened when war broke out. Moreover, both the main lines connecting the frontier districts with the provincial centres of Russia and the transverse lines by which troops might have been manœuvred when fighting began on the frontier were very inferior to what was required. This inferiority told against the Russian with fatal effect throughout the fierce battles for the possession of Poland.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

When the German Government hurled its ultimatum at the Petrograd Cabinet on July 24, 1914, the Russian forces had already begun to assume formidable dimensions, since the danger had been foreseen for some weeks. Wilna, Brest-Litoks,i, and Kieff were the central points of the mighty mobilisation. The Wilna army was destined to strike at East Prussia, so as to prevent the whole German army being employed against France. The central mass had to reinforce the army corps at Warsaw and in the Vistula entrenched camps; while the southern mass was destined to invade Galicia and strike at the main Austrian army. The Kieff army, based on the richest part of Russia and possessing the best railways, was the most formidable part of the Russian host from the beginning of the war.

The Grand Duke Nicolas was the first generalissimo, and he neglected no precaution which might conduce to victory. His strategy was sound in the main, and his movements were carried out with energy and planned with forethought. It was reasonable to expect that if the thrust into Prussia indirectly checked the invaders of France, while the Austrians were driven out of Poland and defeated in Galicia, that the famous French army, reinforced and sustained by the British, and having the control of the sea by the grace of the British Navy, might be counted upon to hold its own against the Germans, if not to defeat them. The German successes in France balanced the Russian successes in Galicia, the fortification of the German line from the sea to the Alps, so that they had no anxiety about their flanks, rendered possible the great surprise attack by Mackensen of the Dunajee and the calamitous campaign which followed.

The Russian military system stood the strain of fighting Austria with one-fourth of the German army successfully for eight months and a half—that is to say, for two and a half months longer than France held out in 1870. Neither the military resources nor the political circumstances of the Russian Empire were calculated to prolong the struggle successfully beyond that time, having regard to the backward state of her industries, the shortcomings of her railways, and the intense fury and energy of contemporary warfare.

"EVERY SHIP, EVERY DOLLAR, EVERY MAN."

ADMIRAL SIMS ON WHAT AMERICA WILL DO.

"I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of expressing my admiration for those gallant heroes who, in the battle of Jutland, gave up their lives in this struggle to make the world a fit place for decent men to live in", said Admiral Sims, of the United States Navy, in the course of a speech, at the London Opera House recently.

"Many of those men were friends of mine and of my brother officers, so that we can understand in a measure the grief of those who were dear to them, and as the representative of the American Navy in European waters, I can assure you that the bereaved ones have the entire sympathy of our Navy and of the vast majority of the people of the United States.

"In 1910, when our Fleet visited England, I made a small, but very undiplomatic speech in the Guildhall. In that speech I expressed an opinion, which is now being translated into action by the enlightened public opinion and the will of the entire American people. This is about what I said: 'In my opinion, if the time ever comes when the integrity of the British Empire is seriously threatened by a European Coalition, you may count upon every ship, every dollar, every man, and every drop of blood of your kinsmen across the sea.'

"Speaking for my own service, I desire to pay a tribute to the brave seamen who have consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood, to the everlasting glory of their Service and our profession, and I trust that if the fortunes of war should necessitate another Jutland battle, American seamen may have an opportunity of proving themselves equal to sustaining your naval traditions. Our naval forces are already in active service in these waters, and are fighting alongside of yours, and in most cordial and complete co-operation."

HOUSING AFTER THE WAR.

HALF-A-MILLION NEW DWELLINGS REQUIRED.

Lord Rhondda received a deputation at the Local Government Board in mail week from the Workmen's National Housing Council, whose speakers urged among other things that substantial national assistance should be given to local authorities for housing schemes, and that private persons or limited liability companies should not be helped with public money.

Lord Rhondda, in reply, said that his department fully realised the importance of the housing problem, and was preparing its plans in readiness. It was a very big job, for half a million new houses would be required soon after the war ended, and he was satisfied that there would have to be substantial national assistance for housing schemes.

In a passing reference to figures which were given regarding the effect of housing conditions on infantile mortality, Lord Rhondda said that it was his aim while in his present position to save the lives of a thousand babies a week.

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It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably favoured. Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

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Please mention this paper when writing to us.

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It stops the pain by recovering the cause, is prompt to cure, mild in action, and absolutely harmless in effect.

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BED-BUG KILLER

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½ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.
¼ lb. tins Ans. 12 each.

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MARTIN'S
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-.
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Price—One Phial (to last 8 days)
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PIONEER ELECTRIC
LAMPS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: Ramjan-Id, 1335.
Parsi: 15th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 3rd of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 12 min.; Sunset: 7h. 17min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre, to-night at 9-45 p.m., Bandman Co.'s play "Her Husband's Wife."

Mails for East Africa Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this mail.

TUESDAY, July 24.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. to-day and parcels upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday, July 23.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of members and friends 6 Apollo Street, 6-0 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 29.

First General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: To-day at 6 p.m. Matinee of Bandman Co's play "The Silver King." To-night at 9-45, "Her Husband's Wife."
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's ie Guilty," Series?
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

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POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 21.

638. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 21st July 1917:—
Saturday 21st 7 a.m. "B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.
Pardes for the week ending 28th July 1917:—
At Headquarters:—
Monday 23rd 7 a.m. "A" Coy and "B" Coy. (Actives and Recruits.
Monday 23rd 6 p.m. Recruits.
Tuesday 24th 7 a.m. Recruits.
Tuesday 24th 6 p.m. Recruits.
Wednesday 25th 7 a.m. "A" Coy. and Recruits.
Wednesday 25th 6 p.m. Recruits.
Thursday 26th 7 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 27th 7 to 9 a.m. "A" Coy. and "B" Coy. (Actives) and Recruits.
Friday 27th 6 p.m. Recruits.
Saturday 28th 7 a.m. "B" Coy. and Recruits.

639. Range.—Officers are detailed for range duty as under:—
Monday 23rd 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Howie.
Tuesday 24th Capt. R. S. Cree Brown.
Wednesday 25th Lieut. M. Stuart.
Thursday 26th Capt. W. Burns.
Friday 27th 2nd-Lieut. H. E. H. Pratt.
Saturday 28th Lieut. T. W. K. Hider.
The rifle range is allotted to "A" Company for the week ending 28th July 1917.

640. Move.—Sergt. H. Hopwood has been detailed to attend a course of musketry at Satara, commencing on the 25th July 1917. He will be despatched to Satara on the 23rd instant.

641. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
Pte. Keerawalla K. F. Jalgaon Dett. (Transferred to Nagpur Rifles).
Pte. Correya S. M. Jalgaon Dett. (Transferred to 1st G. I. P. Railway Rifles.

642. Promotions.—The Commanding Office is pleased to make the following acting promotions.
No. 469 Pte. C. D. A. McIvor, Satara Dett. to be L./Cpl.
No. 423 Pte. H. Hopwood Sholapur Dett. to be acting Sergt.

643. Extract.—The following extract from station orders dated 20th July 1917, is republished for information.
Bounds. No. 407.—The village of Alandi is placed out of bounds for all troops and followers on account of Cholera.
"Hospitals" 408 Reference Station Order No. 113 current. It is notified for information of all concerned that the visiting days at the Deccan British War Hospital are all days of the week between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. excepting Tuesdays and Fridays, on which days no visitors are allowed.
(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.,

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the seventeenth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati in the hall of the Good Life League, (6, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, by Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, Solicitor on "The Path of the Saints". The lecture is open to the public and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DANGERS TO BE WATCHED.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when all India is deploring the attacks made upon Lord Hardinge, it will be well to remember that his is the credit for having, as one of the first acts of his administration, taken steps to prohibit the further recruitment of indentured labours for South Africa, and having at a critical moment in the history of the Indians of that Dominion, placed himself at the head of public opinion, in his now historic Madras speech, in his denunciation of the treatment that was being meted out to them, towards the end of 1913. His contribution towards the solution of an apparently insoluble problem was to make it clear that India was vitally interested in the treatment accorded to her children resident in other parts of the Empire, and that that treatment must depend not only upon the prejudices of the other inhabitants thereof but also upon a respect for the deep-rooted pride of the people of this country in the efforts of their exiled countrymen and women to establish themselves in a position of honour and esteem. To some extent that sentiment was appreciated by the white South African population, as is evidenced in the 1914 settlement. But that settlement, whilst it removed the outstanding grievances of the Indian community that had been made the subject of passive resistance, could not be expected to remove altogether and for ever all possible disabilities under which the Indian residents lay. Nor did anyone suppose that it was possible, by the stroke of a pen, to abolish deep-lying racial and economic prejudices. It is not astonishing, therefore to observe happenings in South Africa to-day which, if not dealt with by the authorities in a proper spirit, are very likely to provoke fresh trouble between the two elements of the population. I wish at once to say that, in my opinion, the Union Government are innocent of any desire to give further grounds for friction. Indeed, the Minister of the Interior personally assured me that the Government were anxious that the Indian community should feel a sense of security and were desirous of fulfilling the terms of the settlement both in the spirit and in the letter. But such assurances as these, the sympathetic pronouncements of General Smuts at the War Conference, and the good-will of the better mind of South Africa, as expressed through Mr. Merriman, do not nullify the danger that lies in the ignorant and often vindictive actions of the actively hostile sections of the white population. We have seen how, taking advantage of the war, certain Transvaal municipalities have done their best to rob Indian traders of licences issued by them, and to prevent any extension of Indian trade. And this action is not confined to that Province alone. In Natal and at the Cape, too, a policy has been adopted calculated in course of time, if not immediately countered, to destroy all Indian trade throughout the Union. Here the Union Government, whilst it cannot directly interfere in local affairs, can be expected to give a lead, and it is to be hoped that the Indian Government will make some suggestions on the subject to the Union Government through the Secretary of State for the Colonies. An even more significant straw showing which way the wind blows is the attempt of the Natal Municipal Association to get the Provincial Council to legislate to exclude Indians in future from the exercise of the municipal franchise and to deprive the Indian community of its present right to be represented on the municipal councils by members of that commnity. The importance of this attempt will readily be seen when it is realised that the municipal councils, in which is vested the control and issue of trade-licences, are composed in the main of the business rivals of the Indian traders. To-day, in the larger municipalities of Durban and Maritzburg, the Indian municipal voters can exercise some slight influence upon the course of municipal affairs. In future, if this draft ordinance is to become law, persons of Indian blood, born in the Province, will be deprived of all municipal representation, in clear breach of the undertaking given by responsible government spokesmen, in 1896, when the Indian community was deprived of the political franchise, in order to placate anti-Asiatic sentiment i the South African Republic, that the would not be deprived of their municipa rights. What is happening to-day in Nata is, in principle, not distinguishible fror Germany's action in tearing up the treat guaranteeing the integrity, independence, and inviolability of Belgium. Is it to b wondered at, then, that, at a public meeting held in Johannesburg recently, to portest against the inhuman action of some European in throwing a harmless Indian youth off a municipal tramcar, resulting in the lad's death, to which you referred in your leading columns yesterday, a resolution was passed clearly expressing the opinion that the incident was directly attributable to "the growing tendency among certain sections of the European population to treat Indians as savages, and to consider that such may be done with impunity." The meeting was further of opinion that "such treatment is to a great extent to be traced to the attitude adopted by the Municipalities towards Indian applicants for trading licences."

May I respectfully suggest that one of the most useful ways in which India can demonstrate her appreciation of Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty will be to keep an ever-watchful eye upon the happenings in South Africa, and to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon the Government of India to prevent the further occurrence of incidents that will, if left alone, go far to undo all the good wrought by the 1914 settlement and the services rendered during the war, not alone by India, but by the Indians of South Africa, who have sent two Double Bearer Companies, with supports, to East Africa, which have served gloriously and have suffered severely in the performance of their duty to their country of origin and that of birth or adoption alike.—Yours, etc

Hy. S. L. POLAK.

Poona, July 21.

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S TRIBUTE.

A special General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held on Saturday last (the 21st instant) to place on record the profound sense of the great loss that the Association and the country have suffered by the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

On the motion of the President, the Hon. Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, the following resolution was adopted in solemn silence, the whole meeting standing:—

"The Council of the Association desires to place on record their profound sense of the loss the country has sustained by the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji LL.D., who from the age of twenty to the last day of his long life had unflinchingly and unselfishly devoted himself to the advancement of the social, intellectual, political and material condition of his countrymen and country women with the purest patriotism, indefatigable energy and single-mindedness of purpose, unique and unprecedented in the annals of British India. He was the first Indian to be appointed in 1845 as Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College and was the first Indian to be appointed a Professor of Gujrati in the London University in 1857. He was also the first Indian to obtain by sheer pluck and ability a seat in 1892 in the British House of Commons from Central Finsbury as also the first Indian to be appointed in 1896 as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. Mr. Dadabhai was also the first Indian to advocate as far back as in 1860 the holding of simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in London and India and was eventually able in 1868 to get the House of Commons to pass a resolution thereon, affirming the principle and justice thereof. He founded the East India Association in London in 1866 for the promotion of India's moral and material welfare and branches of the same in the capital cities of the three Indian Presidencies. He was the first to draw the prominent attention of the British people in 1870 to the poverty of India and to agitate for its economic improvement. He succesfully held the reins of the administration of Baroda as Dewan for two years in 1874-75. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council during the liberal-minded Governorship of Lord Reay. He was one of the original founders of the Indian National Congress of which the first session was held in December 1885, and was thrice elected by the universal suffrage of the Country as the President of that great national organization, twice at Calcutta in 1886 and in 1906 and at Lahore in 1893 while serving as a member of Parliament. Thus Mr. Dadabhai had rendered varied services of a most invaluable character to his country from 1845 to 1906 when he retired from active public life, though closely watching the moral and material progress during the ten years of his retirement at Versova where he had the rare honour and privilege of receiving Lords Sydenham and Willingdon, Governors of Bombay and Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India. The Honorary degree of LL.D. which was conferred on him in 1916 may be considered as the crowning event of his strenuous public life extending to well nigh 70 years. By universal consent he has been acclaimed as the Father of Indian Politics and economics as also the ideal of "Swaraj" or Self-Government for India within the Empire. He actively instilled in his countrymen by force of his own sublime example, the spirit of patriotism pure and undefiled and distinguished himself as an ideal Patriot who was loved and revered throughout his life by his countrymen. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was a unique personality, a power and an influence for good, a man of unexampled courage and perseverance, of great simplicity, of spotless life, of good words, good thoughts and good deeds, a stern devotee of duty and a loyal and faithful subject of his Majesty. As such he will be an inspiration to his countrymen for all times and generations to come.

"That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to his family with the Association's deepest sympathy in their great bereavement."

TRANSFER OF SESSIONS WORK FROM KARACHI.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, by the Citizens' Association, Karachi protesting against the transfer of all Sessions work of the Karachi District to the Hyderabad Sessions Court.

"The Citizens' Association, Karachi have learnt with concern the Judicial Commissioner's proposal to transfer all sessions work of the Karachi District excluding Karachi City to the Hyderabad Sessions Court; and respectfully protest against this proposal, as causing general hardship and depriving the public of privilege of trial by Jury.

ALLEGED LAWLESSNES AT DADAR.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

It has come to the notice of Government that during the past six weeks there has been some unrest amongst the working populations in the north of the Island of Bombay due to rumours that have been in circulation concerning lawless behaviour on the part of the inmates of the military labour camp at Dadar, recruiting agents and other persons, apparently inmates of the Military Hospital at Parel.

The City Police have been active in investigating into the sources of all such rumours as have come under their notice.

The publication in the public press of rumours and allegations of lawlessness on the part of the persons mentioned is considered by Government to be prejudicial to the public safety as being likely to promote feeling of enmity and hatred between different classes of his Majesty's subjects, which feelings in turn give rise to strikes hampering the production of materials required for the prosecution of the war, and prejudice recruiting operations upon which depend an adequate supply of combatants and followers for the Indian Army.

Government are most anxious that all such rumours and allegations shall be investigated at the earliest opportunity by the Police so that the truth may be brought to light and any offender promptly punished. Government therefore trust that the general public will co-operate with the Police by giving prompt information to the latter as to any instance of alleged lawlessness.

Government further trust that the better educated portion of the public will co-operate by contradicting any unfounded rumours and allaying public excitement.

SECOND GUJERAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, BROACH.

A public meeting of citizens of Broach was held on the 18th instant in the Dadabhoy Hall, for making preliminary arrangements for holding the Second Gujerat Educational Conference at Broach, about the end of October next. Khan Bahadur Adarjee Dalal presided, Office bearers were appointed and 20th and 21st October were fixed as the dates of the Conference. Delegates' fee was fixed at Re. 1 and for members of the Reception Committee at Rs. 3. Schoolmasters and mistresses of primary schools will be admitted by free tickets. The deliberations of this Conference will be carried on in Gujerati from beginning to end.

"STUDENTS AND SELF-SACRIFICE."

Under the auspices of the Students Social Union, Dadar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale delivered a short lecture on "Students and Self-Sacrifice" on Saturday evening. She said that students who were the pillars of future India, must necessarily be prepared to sacrifice if they sincerely wished to uplift their Mother-Land. Patriotism and self-reliance formed the essential parts of that virtue. Without self-reliance there could be no self-sacrifice. Indian History supplied them with many illstrations like Shri Ram, Shivaji, Gokhale, Dadabhoy and Gandhi—a living example of the day. Continuing the lecturer said that mothers should inculcate that virtue in their children from their childhood. That was the crying need of the day. Everyone could make self-sacrifice in one way or another. The lecturer could not believe in the argument that students could not sacrifice. Government had offered an opportunity to students by asking them to join the I. D. F. If students could not even sacrifice so much there was no hope of uplifting India. She exhorted the audience to make India's old name (Land of Gold) a reality by strenuous effects towards self-sacrifice, for she fully believed that India was bound to achieve true greatness if only her sons and daughters joined in the united action of serving her, one and all. In conclusion the lecturer remarked that the self-sacrifice needed from the educated few at this moment was that they should give education to women, for unless these were educated the desired strenuous efforts towards self-sacrifice would not be effective.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association acknoledge the receipt of donations to the tune of Rs. 9,929 odd to the Headquarters Fund for the quarter ended June 30th, 1917. During the present financial year the Indian Council has made a donation of Rs. 60,000 to the Indian Branch, Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society, also a grant of Rs. 7,000 in aid of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in India.

Rs. 50 of donations have been credited to the Simla-Delhi Centre of the Association.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

On the 8th of July, 1917, an heir was born to Shri Pirajirao Ghatge, C.S.I., C.I.E., Sarjerao Wajarat M.A.A.B. Chief of Kagal and brother to H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur. Sain Gameshah disciple of Sarkar Joeshahsab of Gujerath in Panjab had foretold this auspicious event 17 months ago and it has turned out to be exactly true. He had also predicted to some gentlemen at Kolhapur the birth of the heir to H. H. the Maharajasaheb of Gwalior.

MANCHESTER MEETING RAIDED.

ANTI-MILITARISTS AND AN OBJECT-LESSON.

The military and police raided on Saturday night June 16, a public meeting held in the Milton Hall, Manchestor, to congratulate the Russian people on their attainment of civil liberties and to call upon the British Government to grant similar liberties to the people of this country. The meeting was organised by the Anglo-Russian Co-operation Committee, of this city, and was attended by many hundreds of women and of men, obviously for the most part above military age. The Rev. Hewlett Johnson presided, and among others on the platform were Mr. Bertrand Russell, Principal J. W. Graham, Councillor Margaret Ashton, Councillor R. J. Davies, and Mr. J. Bruce Glasier.

The military and police made their appearance as Mr. Bertrand Russell was finishing his speech. As Captain Parsons, followed by other officers and half a dozen men in khaki, made their way towards the platform they were greeted by a storm of booing and hissing, the singing of "Rule Britannia," and the "Red Flag."

THE CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL.

Addressing the chairman, Captain Parsons said he had a duty to perform, and promised to take no longer than he could possibly help. In response the Chairman appealed to the meeting to show the officers the same courtesy that he had offered to them.

Captain Parsons, mounting the platform, repeated that he was there to do a duty which he had to perform. "What I ask from you," he continued, "is what I asked from your chairman, and what he has given me—courtesy. You sing Britons shall never be slaves. We are all in the same ship. (Voices, "No. we are not.")) We will not be slaves if only the young men will come forward and help us. (Interruptions.) You are only delaying the meeting. I want to get away, and you want to hold your meeting. Let me do my work." (Renewed interruptions.)

The Chairman: We have just been asking for the privilege of speaking for ourselves. Let us allow a man who has come to do his duty do it. (Cheers.)

Captain Parsons and several of his staff thereupon moved among the audience examining papers and questioning a number of the younger men present, while other speakers—Miss Margaret Ashton and Mr. Davies—addressed the meeting.

Miss Ashton said this was the first meeting she had ever attended that had been raided by soldiers and the police. It was not easy to speak of Russia while Russian methods were going on. (Loud cheers.) As far as they could learn, the Russian revolution had been carried out in absolute order, and they in this country must fight their own fight, not by bringing to bear on the Government the feelings and the powers of the people's will. They must impress upon the Government the need to do away with militarism altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. J. Davies said he was glad the raid had taken place, because he wanted those present to see exactly what was going on at the present time in this country. He did not want anyone present to blame either the police or the military. (Cheers.)

Before leaving the hall, Captain Parsons again advanced towards the platform, and addressing the Chairman remarked: "I am obliged to you, sir, for your courtesy. I am sorry I cannot say the same for the audience. That I have done my best in the quietest manner I could I think you will agree with me."

Captain Parsons subsequestly declined to make any statement as to the result of the investigation, but the representative of the "Manchester Guardian" heard unofficially that it had proved unsuccessful, and that three absentees who were present at the beginning of the meeting had managed to get away unseen.

MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Bertrand Russell said that when last he was in Manchester he spoke of somewhat distant hopes, and tried to put before his hearers the thought of the better world they hoped to see grow up when the war was over. The most sanguine amongst them never expected to see so great a step taken towards the realisation of those hopes, while the war lasted, as had been taken in Russia. In the early days of the war some of them with Liberal feelings felt ashamed of the Russian alliance. To-day the situation was exactly reversed. (Cheers.) The new democracy of Russia was feeling day by day greater doubts and misgivings in finding itself allied with the reactionary powers in England. (Hear, hear.) Our Government, much against its will, was being forced into concessions one after another to freedom and internationalism, and almost even into furthering the objects for which it entered the war. (Laughter.) When the Russians advanced their programme of peace without annexations and indemnities it was curious to see how it was met by our statesmen. They began to explain, something in the way of a riddle—"When is an annexation not an annexation?" (Loud laughter.) The answer was simple—"When we make it." (More laughter.) But our Government was being forced step by step towards the actual realisation of the objects for which new Russia stood. Such a meeting as that at Leeds a week previous would have been unthinkable six months ago. The enthusiasm generated out of the Russian revolution should not be allowed to cool before they ensured that reason should prevail in the councils of the Allies. (Cheers.)

A resolution was adopted congratulating the Russian people upon their revolution, and calling upon the Government of Great Britain to proclaim its determination to carry into immediate effect a charter of liberties establishing complete political rights for all men and women, unrestricted freedom of the press, freedom of speech, a general amnesty for all political and religious prisoners, full right of industrial and political association, and the release of labour from all forms of compulsion and restraint.—"Manchester Guardian."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club yesterday.

Their Excellencies left Victoria Terminus by the 2-45 p.m. yesterday afternoon for Ganeshkhind

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week-end:—Colonel and Mrs. Barnardo, Paymaster W. Hughes, R.N., Major H. J. K. Wallis, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. W. F. Stuart Monteth, Mr. W. P. Pechey, Mrs J. E. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Moore, Mr A. Turner Laing and Mr. and Mrs. Millard.

The Lieutenant Governor of Burma and staff leave for Maymyo this afternoon, arriving there on Monday afternoon.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club on Saturday.

Their Excellencies left Victoria Terminus by the 2-45 p.m. train on Saturday afternoon for Ganeshkhind.

SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR.

ANON ALEXANDER'S PLEA FOR A NEW LAND POPULATION.

Many reforms which the war has rendered urgently necessary were referred to by Canon Alexander at St. Paul's on June 17. Among them was the need for better housing in rural districts, and the preacher made a strong appeal to the Government to take immediate action.

"There will be no home worth the name for thousands of our returning soldiers," said Canon Alexander, unless steps are taken in good time. Many of our men having experienced the advantages of a free and outdoor life, will not care to resume a town occupation, and will emigrate in large numbers, unless we do something to retain them. We want good emigrants, but we want even more—a great development of our rural districts.

"The cry 'Back to the Land' is gaining a new force and meaning. Agriculture will have to play a much larger part than it has lately done in the economy of a country which has depended far too much on external resources and supplies.

"What is required is not merely increased wages for labourers, nor the guarantee to farmers, but the compulsory sale of land, and the preparation of models of standardised cottages, healthy and artistic, which could be erected quickly on a large scale, and in which the cottager could be independent. The essential thing is that the preparatory work should be well advanced before the war is over.—The "Daily Chronicle."

SANITATION IN MATHERAN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Before the next meeting of the Governor in Council is convened I crave leave to draw attention to the following submissions of mine.

It is admitted that it is ultra-vires and bad in law for any District Municipality or a Governing Committee, to override the prescribed Act and erect dry earth, mechanical or magneto motor latrines, unless otherwise sanctioned by a special Government Resolution.

Even the Vice-President of the Municipality of this temporary forest resort having practically found the system of earth latrines unworkable and full of laborious task discarded it. Even the heavy accessory wagons being found unworkable and useless are entrenched near the parapetwall of the Municipal Office.

The idea underlying the measure sought to be promulgated is, that the solid and liquid discharges and the filthy ablutions water should be kept entirely separate from one another and should have no chances whatever of mixing; a measure almost impracticable and absurd.

The authority in order to shirk the duty of removing filth within 24 hours burdens the tax payers to do the needful to their extreme disgust. Notwithstanding such loaths me principles the impracticability of evaporating and drying filthy sawdust, and the difficultics of obtaining powder dry earth during four months of the heaviest monsoon of Matheran is totally ignored. The complex mechanism with five receptacles certainly requires lubrication and repair which the authorities do not deny.

I have respectfully to inquire whether the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay is aware of the existence of a dry earth latrine near the Hospital beds at Matheran.—Yours, etc.

A. F. MOUNTWALA.

22nd July 1917.

BANDRA SANITATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Friday morning a kid breathed its last on Bandra Hill Road, a few feet away from the Edward Bar. The carcass has been lying there for the whole of Friday and Saturday and one does not know when our vigilant Sanitary Department will think it necessary to remove the same. We have now a health officer and isn't it a blessing that we should have such a blissful luxury? Perhaps in a month or two our Model Municipality might appoint a Sanitary Commissioner and we ratepayers ought to be grateful to them—Yours, etc.

J. RATHAIDE.

Hill Road, Bandra.
21st July 1917.

CHARITY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Locals v. Visitors was the third charity foot-ball match of the season and was played on the Calcutta F. C. ground. The teams were well-matched, the Locals being a shade superior although the game went against them by the odd goal in three. All scoring came in the first half, the visitors putting in their couple first and in quick succession.

General Strange presided and Mrs. Lamay handed over the medals to the players of either side. The match did not attract a big gathering.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.—1. We do not know anything about the agency to which you refer; 2. It depends on the nature and merits of the contributions; 3. Study the daily press, and read all the books and magazines you can obtain.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 23, 1917.

A BISHOP ON THE SITUATION.

The Bishop of Bombay has made a long and interesting pronouncement on the Indian situation in the form of a letter to the "Indian Social Reformer." He has been impelled to do so by a high sense of duty; and some of the considerations that have moved him, as set forth by himself, will command general assent and sympathy. "In the present time of excitement", says the Bishop, "the greatest lack in India is the deliberate expression of representative British opinion." We can hardly imagine any right-thinking individual who is at all *au fait* with the present condition of things in this country who will not agree with the Bishop on this point, and who will not, therefore, appreciate his motive when he says: "I write to you because I wish to do my part in making ordinary British sentiments better understood by Indians." But while we fully acknowledge the Bishop's laudable and public-spirited desire to make such amends as lie in his power for what he has characterized as "the greatest lack in India" in these critical times, we are by no means sure that he has succeeded in giving expression to "representative British opinion," except to the very limited extent of one or two well-worn principles that he enunciates. For instance when the Bishop says that—

> "It must be remembered that it does not lie with the Government of India to give constitutional changes to India. These can only come from the supreme British Parliament. It is with that body and with the British democracy which it represents that India has ultimately to deal."

he testifies to a truth upon which the Indian people through all their responsible spokesmen have not tired of insisting—a truth, however, which has been equally overlooked by heads of Government in this country.

The speech of Lord Pentland delivered before his Legislative Council on May 24th last earned its present notoriety precisely because it was an attempt without any such mandate as the Bishop contemplates, to anticipate, prejudge and prejudice the constitutional issues that are of the most vital importance to India, and which will be settled, and which the people of India are anxious should be settled, as between them and the British democracy, when the war is over and it is possible to take the task of Imperial reconstitution in hand. Who authorised the Governor of Madras to ask the people of India to "put all thoughts of Self-Government entirely out of their minds"? It was certainly not the "British democracy," whom the Bishop of Bombay rightly concedes to be the ultimate arbiters of India's destiny; it was certainly not the British Parliament; it was not even the Secretary of State for India; for, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons, the Governor of Madras carried his policy into effect,—*e.g.*, in interning Mrs. Besant and others,—in anticipation of his sanction. If it was the Government of India who authorised Lord Pentland to make his sweeping and far-reaching constitutional declaration, which had been earlier voiced by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and was subsequently reaffirmed by Lord Ronaldshay, then their action, in accordance with the principle so rightly and clearly laid down by the Bishop, was in itself *ultra vires*. "It must be remembered," says the Bishop, "that *it does not lie with the Government of India to give constitutional changes to India.*" Why then was the confidential circular of March last issued? Why have attempts been made to introduce "constitutional changes" which, if not resisted and revoked, are calculated to reverse all the constitutional advance that India has made during the last fifty years? And all this has been done without any reference to, much less under instructions from, either the British democracy or the British Parliament, whose supreme authority in the matter of laying a policy for India the Bishop justly upholds. Moreover, as we have sufficiently pointed out in these columns, the authorities in this country have taken upon themselves to contradict in effect the most solemn declarations of British statesmen on the principles and intentions of post-war Imperial policy.

The Bishop, however, is apparently not cognisant of that. He would seem to be in blissful ignorance of many crucial and essential things. Our feeling is nothing short of amazement, not unmixed with profound regret and disappointment, that a man of his knowledge, experience and attainments should have produced so utterly one-sided a statement as that with which the Bishop has favoured the "Indian Social Reformer," and which we reproduce elsewhere. As our readers will see, there is not in it, from beginning to end, one word of criticism of the Government in this country. It is one long-drawn-out lecture to Indians and to their political leaders. "I was 39 years of age," explains the Bishop, "when I was sent to India, and therefore I had grown up and formed my opinions as an inhabitant and citizen of the British Isles. The time which I have spent in India as Bishop of Bombay, nearly nine years, has not and could not obliterate the settled convictions of the period which I spent in England." Alas, that we cannot share the Bishop's vain optimism as to the results of his sojourn in this country! To us it seems that the nine years he has spent in India have played havoc with the "ordinary British sentiments" which he must have imbibed during the preceding thirty-nine. His voice seems merely the echo of the Anglo-Indian environment in which he has latterly lived, moved and had his being. That much, we think, will be clear to any one who reads his contribution. At any rate we think we shall be able to make it clear when we deal with his arguments and his point of view in detail to-morrow.

THE CURRENCY SITUATION.

It is notorious how far war finances have contributed to the inflation of currency. The exigencies of the war lead Chancellors of the Exchequer to manufacture paper money of different types of which inconvertible notes is the chief. The Germans have been forging these to an enormous extent and there yet seems to be no limit to this kind of manufacture. How much paper currency will be eventually exploited during the post-war period is a conundrum. Whether these will be gradually honoured and the holders assured of their ultimate convertibility is a question. Almost all the continental countries have heaped up such kind of monetary paper without any backing of gold. The British Treasury alone, which has gold behind for conversion, is the exception. There is no question as to their solvency. Meanwhile, what is the effect of such a colossal quantity of paper money? Inflation. Monetary credit of this character has the certain tendency to expand, and expand to an abnormal extent. Such dropsical expansion carries with it its own seed of destruction. Inflation may reach its zenith, but its nadir must inevitably follow. As in the laws of nature action and reaction are equal and opposite, so in the laws which govern monetary transactions, be they of the State or the banker and the merchant, credit is inflated ten-fold, as those who understand the mechanism of such paper money will tell us. The effect is a great rise in prices. It is ever a financial maxim that there is a certain well-defined proportion between inflated credit and prices. The greater the "redundancy," which is only a synonym for inflation, the higher the prices are liable to mount, just as the opposite has a tendency to contraction and lowering of prices. When prices have reached that ebb there ensues what is called "depression." During the past fifty years and more the world has witnessed both kinds of economic phenomenon. There has been a prolonged period of depression, such as that between 1876 and 1886; and there has been a period of inflation, such as was witnessed after the great gold discoveries of California, Australia and the Transvaal.

At present prices have mounted so high that Governments have to buy their food for the army, their munitions and other war materials at an extraordinarily dear rate. To give a concrete instance of such high prices one has only carefully to con the prices of certain articles between January 1914 and May 1917.

	Index Number. 1st Jany. 1914.	May 1917.
Cereals and Meat	563	1376½
Tea, Sugar, etc.	355	648
Textiles	642	1261½
Minerals	491	839½
Rubber, Timber, Oils, etc.	572	1286½

The total of these index numbers, as given by the "Economist," was 2,623 in January 1914 and 5,412 in May 1917! The difference is 2,792 in excess, equivalent to 106 per cent! Thus, not only is the cost of the war increased, the cost of living too, especially for the working classes is increased. Is it a wonder if profiteering is flourishing and there is a determined hue and cry against the limited few who are minting money, especially the shipowners. Of course, prices are abnormally high not only in the belligerent but neutral countries also. Thus reflex influence is to be distinctly discerned in the prices of Indian commodities. It may be asked: Who are the greatest profiteers in India? We say the middlemen, who deal in cotton, and the exporters. The same is the case with dealers in jute, raw hides and skins, vegetable oils and oil seeds. And yet these are the very people who lugubriously appeal to the Government to remove the restriction on exchange and relax the embargo on the imports of gold and silver. There are, again, those, who have profited in a lesser degree, who were so clamant at Budget time regarding the very modest tax on excess profits. We say modest advisedly, as compared with the percentage of 5 shillings and more of income tax alone in the United Kingdom. But all the evils, direct in Europe and the West, and indirect in India and the East, flow from one collossal source alone, that is, the inflation of credit consequent on the pile of manufactured paper! The creation of this currency has led to all the evils now to be discerned. Under the circumstances, it is somewhat of a comfort to notice from the leading financial organs in England that the voice is becoming distinct and articulate in "the City," that heart of British finance whence throb all the financial arteries. They are asking what is the position of the gold standard there? It is superfluous for us to remind readers interested in the broad financial question, that if London even to-day is the centre of all monetary transactions, dispite a low exchange, it is wholly owing to that standard. It is the key to the whole financial mechanism of the world. London is in reality "the modern Babylon." Only it spreads its financial arms West and East so as to embrace the whole modern world, when Babylon stretched its arms two thousand and five hundred years ago between India and Persia on the East, Egypt on the South and Greece and Rome in the West, with the firm of the great Murasha Brothers, as the Rothschilds and Barings of those times! A draft on London means a draft for gold, as sure and certain as the existence of the great city itself. People in India complain that gold will not come here. They have not realised what British patriotism signifies at this hour. It is this patriotism which reserves gold in diverse forms for the successful prosecution of the war. Of course, the risk of submarinism is another cause.

The city is now anxiously discussing this problem of the firm maintenance of the gold standard during the first two or three years after the establishment of peace. Great Britain will have to buy enormously of raw materials, as well as partly manufactured commodities, in order to produce more than the pre-war period. For, unless production is largely stimulated, there is the risk of maintaining the standard, as is essential. The question now put is, whether after peace is established exchange will still be adverse to London? If it be, then the maintenance of the standard will be the burning problem of the day, the solution of which will be anxiously awaited by the financial world at large. Of course, we are confident that the fertility of the resources of the great financiers who steer the financial bark, of whom the Bank of England is supreme, will bring about a solution. Inflation at that crucial period would be out of the question. If persevered in, it would be fraught with ominous consequences. All those who have given serious thought to this subject fear lest the sovereign be depreciated so as to bring about that depression in the world's exchange which may arrest the trades and industries. It is therefore suggested that the Government of England should from now modify its policy of inflation, namely, issuing paper currency and coining pounds sterling to back it up, till these pounds at a certain point get depreciated, resulting in the much-dreaded adverse exchange. That is the threatened danger in reference to the gold standard. It may be inquired of our ardent Goldites in Bombay and Calcutta: Where is the gold standard in this country, let alone the gold currency for which they have been so clamant? Even if you open the mints to the coinage of gold, where is the gold? If gold is imported, what is to be the exchange? And what about silver? Already it is quoted at over 41 pence. And the likelihood is that it may rise to even 45 pence later on, in view of the scarcity of the metal and the larger demand, not only of the silver-using countries like India, China and the East, but of the Continent of Europe. The problem is certain to be complicated as the future monetary events thicken at the close of the war. Is it at all improbable that there will be a nearer parity between the two metals, and that Bimetallism, so discarded and condemned, must assert itself in all its pristine vigour? We shall see.

Notes of the Day.

Constitution Building.

There seems to be no end to the suggestions emanating from friendly critics for the benefit of Indian reformers. Our Boree Bunder contemporary, while somewhat nervously disclaiming the intention to join the ranks of constitution-makers, a role which none the less it has frequently assumed during the last few months, expresses the wish that Indian publicists would devote more attention than it has yet received to the bi-cameral system. Indian publicists who are really anxious to push things along and not to divert attention from main issues are not likely to accept the invitation. For the present there is quite enough to do to fight for the principle of popular control over the executive, which, curiously enough, this would-be flirt with the bi-cameral system, thinks no one would suggest. As a matter of fact all responsible leaders of Indian opinion do suggest it. But there seems to be some confusion of thought in the discussion in which our contemporary indulges on the whole question. We should be very much interested to have it explained how the bi-cameral system is to be worked in a system whereunder the executive would not be responsible to the elected chamber and what would be the functions and object of the second chamber. There has been no demand from any quarter for a second chamber and we do not hink there is likely to be.

The Settlement in Sind.

Many of the difficulties of agriculturists in India are due to the character and period of the revenue settlement. In 1914, for example, Mr. Bhurgri moved a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council, asking for the appointment of a committee to enquire into, and report on, the desirability of extending the period of settlement in Sind from ten to thirty years. The committee which was appointed, recommended unanimously that the period should be extended to twenty years. In a resolution issued the other day, the Government of Bombay have intimated their acceptance of the committee's recommendation. This is, of course, satisfactory as far as it goes. Unfortunately, however, the recommendation of the committee, which had only one Indian member on it, is based on insufficient information. Thus, while on the one hand the committee acknowledges that it is desirable to leave no room for any feeling of insecurity which might be produced by shorter periods of settlement, on the other hand, it proceeds to assume that an extension by ten years would be a sufficient remedy. This assumption is based on a further assumption that the conditions in Sind not being analogous to those obtaining elsewhere in the Presidency proper, with a thirty years' settlement but resembling those in the Punjab, where a twenty years' period is the practice, a normal extension to twenty years would meet the situation.

The Position in the Punjab.

It might have been expected that, considering the importance of the question and the wealth of information on the subject, a committee, composed as this was, of persons who are supposed to be experts, would have made an earnest effort to make itself sufficiently acquainted with the situation in the Punjab before making the latter a basis of its recommendation. If the committee had made this attempt it would have learnt that decades ago no less an authority than Lord Lawrence expressed himself strongly in favour of extending the period of settlement in the Punjab to thirty years and that ever since his time many high officials in the province have continued to support the persistent and long-standing demand of the people for such extension. How strong and emphatic is the feeling in the Punjab for this reform may be gathered from the fact—with which the Government of Bombay cannot be unacquainted,—that only in April last, a resolution to that effect was brought before the Punjab Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Bakhshi Sohan Lal and would have been carried, but for the casting vote of the President, all the non-official members of the Council voting for it.

Tibet and the War.

The "Indian Trade Journal" publishes a report from Gyantse which gives an interesting account of the manner in which Tibet has been affected by the war. Foreign goods which formerly were much in demand were hardly to be had towards the end of 1916-17. The supply of broad cloth, in particular, which, it is stated, had almost become the national clothing of all but the poor classes was most notably deficient. The prices of aniline dyes rose by about four per cent. and the effect of this enormous rise has been a tendency among the carpet makers in and around Gyantse to revert to vegetable dyes, which are obtained from Bhutan and Sikkim. It is rather curious to learn that though Japanese small wares began to make their appearance in the Gyantse market place during the year, they failed to secure a favourable reception owing to inferior quality a fact which shows that the Tibetan consumers are not so gullible and as enamoured of cheap tinsel as a large section of the people in this country.

A New Cure for Malaria.

Many persons have found that quinine is not in their case a specific for malaria. Various attempts have, therefore, been made to find out a substitute. One of the most successful of these attempts has been made by Dr. Horace Willis, who early in his career as medical officer in charge of a military police battalion on the frontier of Burma, found, by experience, that quinine was satisfactory neither as a prophylactic nor as a cure. After a review of the circumstances he came to the conclusion that, whereas quinine destroys the red blood corpuscles, what was desirable was to find out instead a drug which would improve the quality of the blood. Dr. Willis also assumed that as the disease was indigenous to the country, so must also the remedy be. Hence, as he says in the current number of the "Indian Medical Gazette," with the aid of his wife, who is an Urdu scholar, he studied old medical books for those natural salts which have been, for centuriee, used in the country for various diseases. The outcome of his researches was that he was able to concoct a mixture from the raw juice of a certain species of lemon, a quantity of crude biborate of sodium, and the sulphate, phosphate and chloride of calcium. With this he experimented upon 23 men who had been invalided from the police service as incurable, with the happy result that the 23 sufferers were completely and permanently cured. This was sixty years ago and since then Dr. Willis has been using the remedy with uniform success.

"FOR THE DURATION OF——"

THE BOOKWORM ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(Verses by a Private now with the B.E.F. in France.)

The dreamer, city born and softly bred,
His chief delight the ordered mimic life
Of play or book—at leisure view'd or read,
What should he know of struggle, pain or strife?

The student poring o'er the printed page,
His journeys bounded by the binder's whim,
His battles—shadows of a bygone age,
What knoweth he of warfare fierce and grim?

Yet these, swept by the tide of Circumstance,
Led on by Honour, heart and courage steeled,
By dreams, *by* ghosts of bygone days perchance,
Daily we meet with on the trenched field.

And rich reward they reap, these valiant ones,
Beholding that they little hoped to view;
Dream tales made real—the fabled hero's sons,
Take up the mantle of the past anew.

Who meeting men of every rank and kind,
With them lives, loves, and learns to take and give
Service for service, blow for blow, shall find
How little 'tis to dream—how much to live!

Who hears the word "Fix bay'nets" passed along,
Or, while the bullets and the shrapnel fly,
Sees the green cloud approach, hears ring the gong,*
He something learns of what it is—to die.

So when to wonted haunts he may retire,
And scan again the page by genius planned,
The words—writ from the soul purg'd as by fire,
Rememb'ring, he shall read—and *understand*!

—The "Westminster Gazette."

* In the trenches the approach of gas is signalled by the beating of a gong.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR HALICZ.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR MONCHY-LE-PREUX.

DR. MICHAELIS' SPEECH IN REICHSTAG.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

RESULT IN OUR FAVOUR.

ADVANCE NEAR MONCHY-LE-PREUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., July 23.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig reports patrol encounters last night northwest of St. Quentin and south of Lens. They resulted in our favour. We slightly advanced our line south-east of Monchy-le-Preux.

Hostile artillery has been active at Lens, Armentieres and on the coast.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON GREENLAND HILL.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR HAVRINCOURT WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We made a raid on Greenland Hill north of Roeux and its garrison hurriedly withdrew on our approach.

We also made successful raids south-west of Labassee and south of Armentieres. The German positions were entered on a wide front.

We repulsed raiders north of the Havrincourt Wood and south of Armentieres.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN LOMBARTZYDE SECTOR.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS ON ENEMY AERODROMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 22.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig reports great activity of enemy's artillery in the Lombartzyde sector.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombed four aerodromes and an important railway junction, where a large explosion was caused. We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

SITUATION ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS AT MANY POINTS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

This afternoon's French communiqué said:—Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bombardment at many points in the sectors of Cerny, Hurtebise, Craonne and north of Braye-enlaounois but the accurate fire and vigilance of our troops caused the plans to fail.

The enemy carried out an attack in force southeast of Cerny and twice penetrated our advanced trenches on a front of 250 metres but on each occasion a vigorous counter-attack completely drove the enemy out. We broke up with heavy losses powerful enemy concentrations for an attack between Hurtebise and the California Plateau.

CORN PRODUCTION BILL.

MINIMUM WAGE DEMANDED TO BE 30 SHILLINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

Opposition to the Corn Production Bill centres in the demand of a section of the members of the Commons that the minimum wage shall be fixed at thirty instead of twenty-five shillings.

"NO TIME FOR PARTY POLITICS."

MR. CHURCHILL AT DUNDEE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

Speaking at Dundee, Mr. Churchill briefly touched on his immense responsibilities early in the war and concluded:—This is no time for party politics, still less for personal feuds. Comradeship and co-operation among all parties and classes are essential when Britain is bearing the burden as the centre of the league of nations.

RESIGNATION OF CAMBRIDGE UNIONIST.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ADOPTED AS CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

Mr. Almeric Paget has resigned and Sir Eric Geddes has been adopted as a Unionist candidate for Cambridge.

GERMAN FURY.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF DUTCH WATERS.

DEMAND FOR REPARATION ON BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

Referring to the captured German steamers in the Reichstag, Dr. Kriege of the Foreign Office announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and obtain an apology and reparation for the violation of the Dutch territorial waters with an assurance against recurrence and also to demand the immediate restoration of the German ships and cargoes seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk and damaged and compensation for the wounded German seamen and for the families of the killed.

Dr. Kriege added that the Dutch Government had already before this intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch Fleet would do its utmost to prevent the repetition of such an incident.

The Dutch Government subsequently replying to Germany's demand said it had already sent a sharp Note to Great Britain.

Dr. Kriege concluded:—Germany is convinced that Holland will emphatically demand full amends for the outrage.

The Reichstag adjourned till September 26th.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN MERCHANTSHIPS.

BRITISH ATTENTION DRAWN BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, July 20.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

The Government has drawn the attention of the British Government to the circumstances of the capture of German merchantships and expresses confidence that Britain will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence in accordance with international law.

NEUTRAL SHIPS TO BE TREATED AS ENEMY'S.

KAISER'S RETALIATION FOR ALLIES' MARITIME REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 21.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., July 23.

The Kaiser has ordered that neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when they are totally or for the greater part owned by enemies or when they are chartered by an enemy Government, or are sailing in the interests of enemy warfare. The Kaiser says that this is in retaliation for the Allies' maritime regulations.

NORMAL STATE IN BARCELONA.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE IN VALENCIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, July 21.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

The Premier announces that Barcelona was normal yesterday. Two gendarmes and four civilians were injured on Thursday, when the barricade was charged. The Mayor of Barcelona has resigned.

Disturbances continue in Valencia where the driver of a train was attacked and used a revolver in self-defence. The crowd charged but was dispersed.

Engineer officers are driving the trains in Madrid and Barcelona, and it is now admitted that railwaymen are on strike.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

AMERICA DECLINES TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

The Government has decided not to accept the invitation to attend the forthcoming Allied Conference in Paris on the ground that it is unnecessary to participate in meetings not directly affecting the country's part in the war. It is officially stated that this is not an indication of the permanent policy.

FIGHTING NEAR HALICZ.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS OF JULY 17TH.

HOW A CRISIS WAS AVERTED.

FORMER POSITION RESTORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

A Russian communiqué which has been issued says that the supplementary reports show that on July 17th when the enemy had seized the height south of Kaluss one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin commanding in the district seeing the critical situation immediately moved forward the Ukhnoff regiment which energetically attacked. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attacks on both flanks the Daghestanian, Circassian and Kabardian regiments and the attackers bore with them the Russian regiment that had been retiring. This changed the situation, the enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIRING TOWARDS VILNA.

ENEMY REPULSED FROM NOVICA HEIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 22.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—There has been lively artillery, firing in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles southward of Brody. At first all attacks were repulsed, but one regiment between Batkov and Manajov left the trenches and voluntarily retired. As a result neighbouring units were forced to retire also giving the enemy opportunity to develop his success.

Our failure was largely due to the influence of extremists. Several detachments on being ordered to support their comrades held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying the order. Some refused to obey and the efforts of commanders and committees were fruitless.

The Austrians and the Germans occupied a portion of our firstline east of Brzezany and also Bludniki west of Halicz. The enemy took the offensive on 17th instant and captured the height south of Novica. Our cavalry and infantry drove the enemy back and restored the position.

STORMY CABINET MEETING IN PETROGRAD.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN SMORGON KNEVO SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

Prince Lvoff's resignation was followed by a stormy Cabinet meeting which lasted till the dawn. Further troops have arrived from the front. State banks and other banks have reopened.

The despatches indicate intense artillery battle in the Smorgon-Knevo sector where the Germans have massed one hundred guns.

MOST WORKMEN RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

A telegram from Petrograd says that most workmen have resumed work.

RUSSIA A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

PROCLAMATION POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 21.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

On Friday, the Ministers discussed till early morning the immediate proclamation of Russia as a Democratic Republic. Decision was postponed till the Executive of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has pronounced opinion.

General Korniloff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the south-western front in succession to General Goutor.

HANDLING OF RUSSIAN SITUATION.

MINISTERS AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES CRITICISED.

MUTINOUS REGIMENTS DISBANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., July 23.

M. Kerensky who has just returned from the front has criticised the Ministers' and military authorities' handling of the recent situation. He declares that they should have used the fullest powers to suppress the mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible.

M. Kerensky intends to arrest all who are guilty of having relations with Germany and has already arrested several notorious Maximalists.

The whereabouts of Lenin is still unknown.

The mutinous regiments have been disbanded.

LOYALISTS AND COSSACKS ANGRY AT LENIN'S ESCAPE.

SEVERAL MAXIMALISTS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 21.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., July 22.

Loyalist troops and Cossacks are angry that Lenin has been allowed to escape.

They have reluctantly released several notorious Maximalists at the pressing instance of the Executive Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

It is believed that M. Kerensky, who has returned to Petrograd, will initiate prompt, stern and repressive measures.

SATISFACTORY OPINIONS IN LONDON.

M. KERENSKY DESCRIBED AS RUSSIAN CROMWELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

Those in London who are well-informed regarding the Russian situation are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government. It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult. It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment is a good step. He is described as the Russian Cromwell and it is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

(Continued from Column 5.)

People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace offer but a well thought-out declaration to which Hindenburg also had subscribed. The introduction of Parliamentary system for the Empire must be most seriously considered.

"PEACE COULD BE OBTAINED ONLY ON BATTLEFIELD."

Count Westarp (Conservative) regretted the resolution which did not conduce to strengthening the Army's and nation's will to war. Peace could be obtained only on the battlefield.

The Reichstag adopted the resolution by 214 votes to 116, the result being received with loud applause from the Centre and Left.

PREMIER TO REPLY TO DR. MICHAELIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 21.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., July 23.

Mr. Lloyd George will reply to Dr. Michaelis to-day.

DR. MICHAELIS' DECLARATION OF FIGHT.

ALLIES TO ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 21.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., July 23.

The papers are unanimous regarding Michaelis' speech as a declaration of fight to a finish and state that the Allies will unhesitatingly accept the challenge. They can afford calmly to watch the struggle of autocracy to keep its head above the rising democratic flood.

PEACE RESOLUTION IN REICHSTAG.

DR. MICHAELIS ON WAR AIMS.

FEHRENBACH'S EMPTY BOMBAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 22.

In the course of his speech in the Reichstag on the resolution regarding peace, which as already announced, the Reichstag agreed to, Dr. Michaelis after affirming that Germany would not continue the war a day longer merely to make conquests by violence, continued:—"We wish to conclude peace like one who has successfully carried through his purpose. The present and coming generations should retain this time of the war's trials as a vivid memory, as a time of unprecedented sorrow and willing sacrifices by our people and our Army for centuries to come. We cannot parley with the enemy who demands parts of our Empire. We must secure the frontiers of the German Empire for all time and by means of an agreement guarantee the conditions of the existence of the Empire on the continent and overseas. Peace must lay the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations and prevent them from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. We must see that our opponents' league in arms does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us. We cannot again offer peace with loyally outstretched hand once there has been no response. If our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and aims at subjugation and wish to enter on negotiations we will listen honestly ready for peace to what they have to say. Until then, we must hold out calmly, patiently and courageously."

SEVEREST FOOD CONDITIONS EXPERIENCED.

Dr. Michaelis admitted that the present time was as regards food conditions the severest experienced. July had been the worst month on record, but he was confident that relief would shortly set in and the population again be supplied adequately. He forecasted the average harvest and continued:—"Anyhow it has been proved that even in case of bad harvest as in 1916 it is impossible to starve Germany out. That gives us an inestimable advantage over England. We must bring about a thorough understanding between rural and urban populations.

"You cannot expect me after five days of office to express views exhaustively on questions of internal policy. I stand on the ground of Imperial Rescript of July 11th concerning franchise in Prussia and am ready, as far as possible, to work for co-operation between the great parties and the Government. I am willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. (Cheers). We are sailing over a tossing sea, along a dangerous channel, but our destination shines out before our eyes. West we long to attain is a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany wishing as our enemies believe to terrorise the world with armed might. No, we desire morally purified, God-fearing, loyal peaceful and mighty Germany which we all love. For this Germany we are willing to fight and endure, for this Germany we and our brothers out yonder will bleed and die, for this Germany we will fight our way through despite all force." (Loud and general cheers).

GERMAN PEACE CONDITIONS.

In his reference to peace, Dr. Michaelis said:—"If we make peace we must first secure our Empire frontiers for all time. (Loud cheers). We must guarantee the existence of the German Empire upon the continent and overseas by means of the understanding and policy of give and take. (Applause from Left and Centre). Peace must build a lasting reconciliation of nations." (Loud cheers).

Speaking of reforms Dr. Michaelis said:—"I consider it desirable that the relations between the Government and Parliament should be made closer by appointing to leading executive positions men who, in addition to their conciliatory character, possess the confidence of great parties in the Reichstag. All this, of course is only possible on the assumption that it is recognised that the constitutional right of the Imperial Administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed."

FEHRENBACH'S BOMBAST.

The Peace resolution was moved by Fehrenbach (Centre). He declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand, the Germans would show the world that they were unconquerable.

Schedemun said that a majority of Socialists opposed submarinism as doing more harm than good. If the enemy refused the peace offer the Germans would continue to fight.

He declared that Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn.

Von Payer, leader of the South German

(Continued in Column 4)

PROBLEMS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(BY L. G. KHARE.)

(I) THE DOCTRINE OF OFFICIAL CONTROL

"Just three years ago Mr. R. P. Karandikar, then an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, moved at one of its sessions that "This Council recommends that the Government may be pleased to take steps to enable a conference being held at least annually of the Municipalities and District Boards respectively." Lord Sydenham, who presided over the Council at that time, thought the suggestion a little premature and the wording of his reply was as usual slightly minatory and largely pedantic. He answered, "Our Municipalities and District Boards have so much to learn and so much to gain in the management of their domestic affairs, that I think a few years will have to elapse before we should indulge in inter-municipal and inter-board conferences."

A few years have elapsed and although it is rumoured that the attitude of the Government of Lord Willingdon is to a certain extent more liberal in the discussion of problems of Municipal and Local Board administration, a conference is going to meet in Poona, not directly under Government auspices, but as a result of the deliberations of a few enthusiastic Indian members of some mofussil municipalities. It meets under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who has distinguished himself as the champion of the popular demand for a remodelling of the whole system of Municipal and Local Board finance, as well as administration, by his efforts in Council and outside the Council for the last three years. The conference it is proposed will discuss among other points,

(1) Is it desirable and practicable to have a graded service in which municipal and local board servants might be included?

(2) Is it possible and desirable for groups of municipalities and local boards to co-operate and undertake large works or pblic utility?

(3) Can the principles of co-operative societies be applied to groups of local bodies in the matter of expenditure on certain heads and.

(4) In what respects shoulds the existing municipal and local board acts be amended so as to allow of a share in administration being given to a larger circle of people?

The Great Question.

One may be permitted to mention these details here, just to indicate that the conference which meets in Poona is prepared to consider the problem in all its bearings and that any suggestions, which it will offer to the authorities, cannot be disposed of either because of their lack of precision or of constructiveness. One may remark here, however, that the great question regarding which the conference is expected to give a definite pronouncement is "The Doctrine of Official Control." The Lawrence Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in August, 1915, to consider and report on the question of the extention of the principles of local Self-Government in regard to local boards" did notice, that according to Government the administration of the boards showed "a lack of interest on the part of non-official members and an almost complete apathy on the part of the electorate." It was good enough to state that this was "attributed by critics to.

(a) the domination, real or supposed, of the official element on the boards,

(b) the excessive degree of control by Government and Government officers and department."

Two other causes were also added, they being, the lack of sufficient funds and the absence of any power of raising additional revenues. We shall consider the first two causes in this article grouping them under the term—"The Doctrine of Official Control."

The Lawrence Committee appeared to be agreed that the local board administration as such had not been a failure, and it was of opinion that Local Boards should be primarily administrative and deliberative bodies, leaving the details of executive action to a properly organised body of servants. Agitators may reply that Local Boards would have been a marked success, bad the sphere of Government interference been more distinctly marked out and had they not been saddled with duties, which their financial capacity would not bear except with the help of Government doles.

The Popular Demand.

There is no doubt that popular opinion will demand insistently, that the constitution of Local Self-Government bodies be wholly elected, including the election of the President.

Here is a point which has been very adversely criticised by Civilians of experience. "If the Collector is not to be the President," says the Lawrence Committee, "we are generally agreed that it would be better for him to cease to be a member of the Council," and a majority of the Committee decided to recommend a scheme whereby "the Collector would continue to control the executive and would hold a position corresponding to that of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner," and as Mr. Seddon puts it in his minute of dissent "perhaps to that of the Prefect in France." Mr. Seddon feared that, if one and the same officer were to combine the duties of a mere executive director and also the powers of control, which a Collector ordinarily possesses, a non-official President, if appointed, would find himself completely over sh dowed. On the other hand, if the Collector confined himself to the mere

(Continued on Page 8.)

BISHOP ON THE SITUATION.

"THE RULING FACT."

INDIANS TO "DESERVE" SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Bishop of Bombay writes as follows to the "Indian Social Reformer":—

In the present time of excitement the greatest lack in India is the deliberate expression of representative British opinion. The Government of India for reasons which are as unknown to me as to you or anyone else utters no word. It must be remembered, however, that it does not lie with that Government to give constitutional changes to India. These can only come from the supreme British Parliament. It is with that body and with the British democracy which it represents that India has ultimately to deal. It is therefore of the highest importance that intelligent Indians and their political leaders should realise what is the nature of the British nation at home and what the general feelings and opinions which it must bring to any consideration of Indian affairs. I write to you because I wish to do my part in making ordinary British sentiments better understood by Indians.

I may explain here for the sake of the many readers of your journal who have no reason to know anything about my personal history, that I was 39 years of age when I was sent to India, and that therefore I had grown up and formed my opinions as an inhabitant and citizen of the British Isles. The time which I have spent in India as Bishop of Bombay, nearly nine years, has not and could not obliterate the settled convictions of the period which I spent in England.

BELIEVERS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Speaking then as an Englishman who has not forgotten how Englishmen feel in England, I wish to press upon you and all other Indian patriots that the ruling fact of the political situation is that the English are believers in self-government to an extent which is almost superstitious. Their belief in the value of self-government is never surpassed by that of the men of the British Dominions beyond the seas such as the Canadians and the Australians who, after the voluntary sacrifices which they have made in this war are certain to have a powerful voice in the British imperial policy of the future.

It is impossible that the democracy of Great Britain or the democracies of the self-governing Dominions will rest content with any ideal for the future of India except one, and that one ideal is that India should eventually attain to self-government. These democracies will be unable to conceive any justification for our rule in India, except that it is to be a training of India for self-government.

India may rest assured that this is the ruling fact of the whole political situation.

This being incontrovertibly true, it is the business of Indian politicians to consider the temperament of the British democracy and to study to take such action as will commend them to it and avoid such action as will irritate it.

The Englishman is practical even to a fault; he cares little for ideas and nothing for words; he cares only for deeds, and the deeds which he cares most for are those which contribute to his immediate object at the moment.

POLITICAL LEADER'S MISTAKE.

Now the immediate object of Great Britain at the moment is to win this war. The democracy of Great Britain will be intolerant of any action which makes it more difficult to do so. The extract from William Lloyd Garrison which stands at the head of every issue of your paper, Sir, emboldens me to speak very plainly. The political leaders of India appear to think that war time is a favourable opportunity for pressing their claims by creating a ferment in every part of the country to which their influence extends. The ordinary Britisher at home, who is steadily with them in their ultimate object, will only think them an abominable nuisance for prosecuting a feverish agitation during the war.

There is also a distinction about political agitation which is quite clear to thinking men and ought to be clear to your political leaders. In a time of external crisis such as a world-wide war some agitations are justifiable and some are not. An agitation which has as its object a change which can be carried out quickly and without dislocation of the general machinery of Government may be justifiable. Such a change was the substitution of Mr. Lloyd George for Mr. Asquith, and of a small war cabinet for an unwieldy general cabinet, or again the separation of the ministry of munitions from the ministry of war. These changes resulted partly from agitations in Great Britain which people agreed or disagreed with, but allowed to be not unreasonable. But to agitate against the whole system of the existing Government, to vilify any and every action of Government officials indiscriminately, to try to make people believe that the present Government is the cause of untold evils, when there is no known substitute for it which could be procured quickly and set in authority and working order easily, that is quite a different thing. That sort of agitation is unpractical and has no effect but that of adding to the difficulties of the State and making the winning of the war harder. If such an agitation is conducted in India, the English people with their rough practical sense will be in favour of suppressing it as a nuisance, because it tends to embarrass them in their immediate object, which is to win the war as quickly as possible. And they will be in favour of this, although at the same time it is their settled purpose to give more and more self-government to India when they have time to think about it.

Indians may consider this very strange and harsh, but it is the temper of the English people, and it is with the English people that Indians have to deal.

DESERVE SELF-GOVERNMENT!

There is another point which Indian politicians will do well to remember. When the British people come to consider what measures of self-government should be given to India, they will look at facts. Consequently I wish to press on the people of India that their aim now should be to *deserve self-government*. All self-government that has flourished in history has begun in successful self-government of small areas. India was given under Lord Ripon a chance of learning self-government in Municipalities. That chance has been extended from time to time. Can India at this moment point with pride to her Municipal government? Has it shown that there are large numbers of Indians ready, willing and able to make disinterested and efficient Councillors? Have Municipalities provided for the public health of all classes efficiently? Travelling a good deal, as I have to do, I have gained the impression that Indian Municipalities afford a great chance for Indians to display powers of self-government, but that chance has not yet been taken. The capacity of a people for self-government is not shown by its possessing two or three wise and able politicians. On the contrary the capacity of a people for self-government depends entirely on the number of the citizens who will habitually place the public advantage before their private interest, who are trust-worthy and who are trusted.

Nothing could strengthen the case for Indian self-government more than to be able to show that the great majority of Indian municipalities are really well managed by Indians and this is the sort of argument which the British public would understand.

"Study to deserve self-government." I would say this to the Indian people not only because it is good advice in the abstract, but because it is the way to influence the mind of the British democracy. Take an example. While the agitation for women's suffrage in Great Britain was violent both in word and deed, that cause made little headway. Indeed the more violent the militant suffragettes became the more the majorities in the House of Commons against their proposals increased. With the War the suffragettes dropped their agitation and set to work to help the Empire. The people of Great Britain have not been slow to recognise the splendid services of their women in the war, and this year every woman over 30 years of age has been given the vote in Parliamentary elections. What they could not get by agitation, they have got by deserving it.

INDIANS AND THE DEFENCE FORCE.

The war gives a similar chance to Indians. I would address myself now to educated Indians, as a University man writing to University men. Our class in England was foremost to respond to the call of the country and join the Army. Very many former members of my old College at Oxford joined in the first months of the war. In two years one eighth of these had been killed. All my own male relatives on both sides of my family who are of military age are serving in the Army or Navy, except one who is a clergyman and one who cannot walk. Many of them have already died. We made no conditions: two of my own cousins joined as privates. The same is true of practically all the families in England who send their sons to the Universities. That is what we think we owe to the Empire that protects our lives. That is what we do to deserve our place in the Empire. The Colonists have thought the same and done the same, and inevitably after the war they will have a much more important place in the Empire than before. But when we look at the educated classes in India, those who have been to the Universities, how can they expect us to feel about them? India was asked for 6,000 volunteers. In all these months not two thousand have applied. The most advanced and trusted leaders of educated India of all shades of opinion, such as Mr. Tilak, Mr. Baptista and Principal Paranjpye on this side of India, urged their young adherents to volunteer. Apparently not even their authority can induce the young men to volunteer or the parents to allow them to do so. But at the same time, it is educated India, of the Universities, that is clamouring most loudly for a place in the Empire alongside of and equal to the self-governing Dominions. Has it never struck educated India that at this moment if it wants as great a place in the Empire as Australia and Canada, it must be as ready to die for the Empire?

Now it will not do for educated India to get behind the fighting races who are not so advanced in education, and say that numbers of them have died for the Empire. So they have. All honour to them. But we did not leave our working people to die for us. The University men of England went and died with the working people and before them. I ask the educated Indians what they suppose the University classes of England are likely to think of them if they will not even volunteer.

"MUST BE PRACTICAL."

Your fellow-countrymen, Mr. Editor, are dealing with a practical people. If they want our sympathy, they must be practical. They must recognise the facts of the situation and be guided by them. The great fact of the situation is that the British democracy is certain to see to it that British policy in India will be directed towards the increase of self-government here. The cause of Indian Nationalism is a winning cause: nay, it is won, unless the Indian Nationalists alienate the British people by their behaviour in the crisis of the war. There are two ways in which the Nationalists can alienate British sympathy, one by unseasonable importunity and the creation of an atmosphere of restlessness, suspicion and distraction which is just what the Germans wish most to see in India, and the other by taking little or no personal part in defending that Empire whose protection India needs, at a moment when all the other educated and intelligent men and women in the Empire are defending it through blood and tears.

To all Indian lovers of India I say as an English lover of India, be reasonable, be practical, deserve the place which you claim in the Empire and you will certainly get it.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY AND CASTE.

Then again Indian politicians would do well to consider the opinions of the British democracy if they wish to forecast the rapidity with which self-government is likely to be bestowed on them. The British democracy will never knowingly approve of the establishment of self-government in such a form that it strengthens caste-exclusiveness. Class-exclusiveness is one of the pet aversions of the British democracy and it will quickly recognise that caste-exclusiveness is both stronger and harsher. Speaking again as an Englishman with English notions and now some knowledge of India, I should say that until education is so diffused that authority and positions of trust under Government are sure to be pretty equally distributed among the different castes and communities, full self-government cannot be given to India without leading to a result which would have nothing in common with democracy. As a democrat, I am unwilling to establish an oligarchy, especially an oligarchy of caste, because caste cannot be entered by merit. Then again the British democracy would naturally enquire into your electorates. It believes in very wide electorates, and it sees clearly that these are shams until a certain amount of political intelligence exist in most of the electors. The minimum of such intelligence is the power to choose such representatives as will secure to the poor against oppression and exploitation by the rich or the clever.

Any Britisher knowing the elementary facts of the Indian situation would agree with Mr. Gokhale that the first step is an immense increase of ordinary education. He would also say that there must be continuous political education, which like all education is given both by example and by experience.

The cause of self-government in India cannot fail to commend itself to the British democracy. This is more important than any speeches of one man or another. It secures the ultimate success of the cause. But Indians should remember what the opinions and sentiments of the British democracy are, and shape their conduct accordingly. The British people is nothing if not practical, and their democracy is genuinely democratic in sentiment.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES' APPLICATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 21.

The Rangoon Exemption Tribunal sat to-day after a period of five weeks, and dealt with some 100 applications on medical and other grounds in revision of the Tribunal's former orders. The President, Mr. Hardiman I.C.S. announced that the duties of the Tribunal had probably concluded. In the case of the Port Commissioners who applied to revise the orders of the Tribunal regarding twelve pilots six harbour masters, and others who were granted one month's exemption, the Tribunal granted them partial exemption in the place of the permanent exemption asked for. The Tribunal declined to reconsider their former decision rejecting the application of fifty officers and men of the post office. On the application of the Chief Collector of Customs the Tribunal granted total exemption to Mr. Thompson an appraiser, engaged in detective work, and partial exemption to five preventive officials. The Tribunal did not think it necessary to give partial exemption to Mr. F. Batnkney, Assistant Collector, he being an officer attached to the Port Defence Corps.

COLONEL NEWNHAM DAVIS.

Colonel Newnham-Davis, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," belonged to the journalistic Bohemia of "Pendennis" and "The Newcomes." An old soldier who had seen fighting in many lands, a student of theatrical life behind the scenes, a great diner-out and gourmet, an upholder of Rabelaisian humour, a racing man, a great Fleet Street figure of an almost extinct type, the Colonel was the flower of a period that was really much nearer to the eighteenth than to the twentieth century. His penname in the "Sporting Times" was "The Dwarf of Blood." It was a reminiscence of an impromptu pantomime in which he took part one night in a famous coaching hotel. Miss Bessie Bellwood, a remarkable musichall figure of the time, instructed him that all he had to do was to hide beneath a table and come out whenever there was a stage wait and say, "I am the Dwarf of Blood! Ha! Ha!" I suppose the humour of our time will seem just as astounding to the generation after. He did really good service to London by writing about the cookery not only in the grandee restaurants, but in the modest places where shop assistants from big stores took their lunch, and generally of restaurants that have character whether expensive or not. This was really an original idea, and the cooks in some small places awoke to fame because they had cooked a cod steak rightly and had given their minds to potatoes. He had a nice touch in these culinary articles, and made.

The violet of a legend blow
Among the chops and steaks.

He made a noble ritual of eating and drinking. Therefore he was not of these days, and he could hardly have regretted to leave a world of restrictions and abstentions. For some reason he was appointed Commandant of the camp of interned Germans at Alexandra Palace. It is said by his friends that his first business was to lock up all the German and Austrian chefs in London, so that he was sure of getting a good dinner. But the report was an exaggeration, for in these months his health had become very bad and his food plain. He soon retired from that work, and he died on Whit-Monday in London.

HOME RULE MEETING AT BROACH.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

(From our correspondent.)

BROACH, July 16.

On Sunday last a deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League visited Broach, consisting of Shet Ratansi Dharamsi, Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya, Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi and Mr. Mansukhlal Master. The deputation was given a hearty reception at the station by Haribhai Amin and others.

In the afternoon a number of leading citizens of Broach were invited by Mr. Munshi at his place to meet the deputation. At this private conference the present political situation was discussed and in consequence some responsible leaders promised to join the Home Rule League and to further the cause by working in the taluka towns and and villages. In the evening a large and representative meeting was held in the hall of the Dadabhai Free Reading Room. The hall was crowded to its maximum capacity and many had to go back disappointed for want of space. Generally the Broacha hall is utilised for public functions, but it was not placed at the disposal of the local branch for reasons best known to the trustees. For years past such an enthusiastic popular gathering has not been witnessed in Broach. The meeting proved that if leaders were forthcoming for political addresses people were quite prepared to respond warmly.

Mr. Haribhai Amin, the vice-president of the District Local Board, and the Secretary of the Broach Branch of the Home Rule League, in proposing Shet Ratansi to the chair observed that he had inherited all the public spirit of his well-known noble family of Shet Morarji Goculdas. Mr. Ratansi was not only one of the richest and the most influential Mill Agents of Bombay but also a keen student of public questions. That men of his position and wealth devoted themselves to the cause of Home Rule augured well for the movement. The motion being seconded by Mr. Manilal Arya, was unanimously carried and Shet Ratansi took the chair amidst hearty cheering. After thanking the Broach people for their cordial reception and response, the chairman called on Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi to address the meeting.

MR. KANAIYALAL MUNSHI.

Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate referred to the gravity of the situation that had arisen. He put the whole matter in a nutshell by saying that the ultimate question was whether the bureaucracy would or would not share the power it monopolised at present with the representatives of the Indian people. Indians very naturally desired to have, not only a voice in the management of their national affairs but a real and effective political power. The bureaucracy did not appear willing to part with the power it had so long enjoyed. The Indian political leaders had demanded a declaration that the grant of self-government to India was the ultimate goal of British policy and as an immediate step towards that ultimate goal had submitted a definite scheme of Reform. The bureaucracy in its shortsightedness seemed to have made up its mind to oppose even such a moderate and reasonable demand and had commenced a campaign of repression. Hence the friction between the bureaucracy and the responsible leaders of the country. The deputation from Bombay had come to place before them the exact nature of the situation and to make plain to them that unless the whole of India stood up like one man against un-British measures of the bureaucracy at such a supreme crisis their future was likely to be dark and dismal. The people of India should by their conduct make it clear to all concerned that they resented the repressive measures of the bureaucracy and whole-heartedly supported their leaders.

MR. MANSUKHLAL MASTER.

Mr. Mansukhlal A. Master, B.A., LL.B., gave a lucid account of the events that led to the present political situation. His whole speech was marked by correct information and clever handling. He said that three factors had played an important part in bringing about the present political situation. The first factor was the high hopes that were inspired by the historical utterances of responsible ministers and statesmen in England who whole-heartedly appreciated the most self-sacrificing services of India and talked about a change in the angle of their vision. These utterances were strongly supported by the speeches of the Colonel statesmen as well as of the noble Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, whose name India would ever cherish as a priceless heritage. The second factor was the activity of the political leaders in India, especially of that great and gifted lady Mrs. Besant. The speaker said that without being guilty of doing the slightest injustice to other political leaders of India he would say that if any one political one political worker deserved their best it was Mrs. Besant. The third factor was the most shortsighted, and unstatesmanlike campaign of repression that the bureaucracy had commenced. He concluded by observing that the situation was already serious enough and would perhaps grow more so if India did not rise equal to the occasion and did not show its firm determination to face squarely all encroachments on her liberty.

MR. CHANDRASHANKAR PANDYA.

In a stirring speech Mr. Pandya told the enthusiastic audience that the problem before them was clear and their duty clearer. He said that both Messrs. Munshi and Master had described the situation with accuracy and clarity. The next question for consideration was what were they to do, individually as well as collectively. The first and foremost thing to be done was that the authorities in England should be approached and the real state of affairs should be placed before them. Further, the authorities in England howsoever sympathetic will not be able to do much unless they were backed up by public opinion. It was, therefore, essential that the great liberty-loving British Democracy should be informed and appealed to. The second thing to be done was to inform the people of India themselves by conveying the message of the Congress and the Moslem League to every town and village, so that no Indian should be without an opportunity to know what was his due and what he should demand. The third thing to be done was to face with a completely united front the un-British campaign of repression that seemed to have been organised. All differences should be sunk at that supreme crisis in their national history and a glorious sight of United India speaking and acting with one spirit should be presented to the whole world.

MR. THAKORELAL MUNSHI ALSO SPOKE.

The Chairman made a brief speech and after a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Sakarlal and seconded by Mr. Chhabildas a number of people joined the Home Rule League.

The proceeding terminated amidst great enthusiasm.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

DELHI HOME RULE LEAGUE PROTESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 21.

At a meeting of the members of the Delhi branch of the Home Rule League the following resolutions have been passed:—

(a) The Delhi branch of the Home Rule League places on record its emphatic protest against the recent orders of the Madras Government interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia as altogether subversive of the fundamental rights of man and opposed to the accredited principles of British Justice. This League views with grave concern the application of an emergency legislation like the Defence of India Act to supress a constitutional agitation for the attainment of Home Rule for India, which has been declared perfectly legitimate by Government itself."

(b) "The meeting places on record its feeling of gratitude to Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia for their strenuous and service to the cause of Indian Nationalism and heartily sympathise with their enforced rest and affirm their determination to carry on the Home Rule Propaganda with unabated energy."

It was resolved that the first resolution should be sent by a cablegram to the Prime Minister and that the resolutions should be sent to H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor of Madras and to Mrs. Besant and her colleagues.

MR. JACOB EPSTEIN AND THE ARMY.

"NATIONAL INTEREST" IN SCULPTOR'S APPEAL.

Before the Law Society Appeal Tribunal on June 6 Mr. Jacob Epstein, sculptor, applied for exemption. He was represented by Mr. Newbolt, K.C.

It was stated that the appellant was 36, married, and with no children, and that he had been refused exemption by the local Tribunal on the ground that a sculptural artist only suffered temporary inconvenience by serving in the Army.

Mr. Newbolt said that his client occupied an exceptional position in the art world, and some of the members of the Holborn Tribunal were in favour of total exemption. As the members were not in entire agreement, it was decided to give the appellant three months' exemption, with leave to appeal again. The Tribunal were anxious that he should cover himself by doing some work of national importance in his spare time, and the appellant had been searching about, but found that the classes of work suggested were not suited to his particular genius. The third Tribunal that the appellant came before thought he might "win fresh laurels in the trenches." Mr. Epstein was a sculptor who did all his own work, and had commissions of an exceptional kind. He was a man who was quite unlike anyone else in the country, and in regard to national memorials his work was extremely valuable. He hoped to get a commission to design the Kitchener Memorial at St. Paul's and Lord Fisher had been much impressed with the artist's work of a national character.

The application for Mr. Epstein's exemption was originally brought by the authorities of the British Museum, the National Art Collection, the Wallace Collection, etc., who had interested themselves in the matter, and applied on the ground that the question was one of national importance. If a sculptor lost an eye or a hand he would never afterwards be able to do work which no one else could do. There were many works unfinished which Mr. Epstein had now in hand. The appellant was born in New York, his parents being Poles, and he had studied in Paris. When he settled in England he became naturalised here. In conclusion, counsel urged that it would be a great loss to the world if so great a genius were sent into the Army.

The Military Representative said the question was whether or not it was a one-man business.

It was decided to allow the appeal, principally on the ground of the "national interests," and to grant exemption for three months, with leave to apply again. The Tribunal would give no undertaking to renew the exemption then, the Chairman saying it would all depend on the needs of the Army in the future.

The Chairman (addressing Mr. Epstein—Would you like to join the Volunteer Training Corps?

Mr. Epstein.—I would not mind.

The Chairman.—Then you shall.

PROBLEM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

execution of orders, it is a question to Mr. Seddon how far, "such a position would be compatible with the due maintenance of his general prestige and authority in the District."

It is worth while going to another Civilian for an expression of opinion regarding this great problem of Civilian prestige, Answering Mr. Patel. Mr. G. W. Hatch remarked "You are going to have the Collector as President with two-thirds elected and one-third nominated. Is that your suggestion? In that case you will make it rather difficult, I think, for the Collector." He was understood to say further. "If you take the Collector altogether from the Board, you can elect as large a proportion as you like subject to the power of Government to nominate from different communities."

How Far We Have Got.

In fact it would appear that the Civilian must remain the top-dog, in plain English. If he is not to be that, then he or his advocates will ask, "Is the Civilian only to be the gatherer of taxes and the repressor of crime?". It is this attitude, typified by a certain class of person in authority, that must be carefully studied and conqured. The Government of India in a resolution issued in 1882 advocated the principle of having non-official Presidents. The Bombay Act 1, of 1884 recognised this principle as is shown by the working of section 27. After 33 years we only get to this, that in certain advanced Districts there might be a gradual change from the Collector President to the Non-Official President. As regards the popular demand which considers it absolutely necessary that the District Councils should be free from internal official control, we have not travelled except in a retrograde direction.

Popular opinion will have it, that the ultimate control should rest either in a Local Government Board operating from headquarters or in a Divisional Council formed with two representatives from every District in the Division, one to be elected by the elected members of the Local Boards and one by the elected members of the municipalities in each District. The trend of Indian Polity, however, as it is understood in the regions near Bori Bunder is "a strong executive responsible to but never displaced by the representative body, possessing virtual local autonomy with a large measure of financial independence."

This will, of course, not do; this is perpetuating the Doctrine of Official Control.

DEMAND FOR DECLARATION OF POST-WAR POLICY.

UNIONIST DEPUTATION TO MR. BONAR-LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

A meeting of protest of the Unionist Business Committee, presided over by Mr. Hewins, sent a deputation to Mr. Bonar Law urging the Government immediately to decide on the post-war policy, in consultation with the Allies, on the lines of the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference and of the Imperial War Conference. The deputation also dwelt on the gravity of the labour unrest which could be allayed only by a broad national policy.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law assured the deputation that the policy of the Paris Trade Conferences would be carried out.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS.

CLAN LINER SUNK AND 8 LIVES LOST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALGECIRAS, July 20.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

The Italian steamer Europe collided in a fog with a Clan boat, name unknown. The latter sank, all her crew except eight being rescued. The Europe reached Gibraltar in a badly damaged condition.

GERMAN WAR CREDITS BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, July 20.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 22.

The Reichstag passed the third reading of the war credits of fifteen milliards of marks without discussion.

The Independent Socialists voted against it.

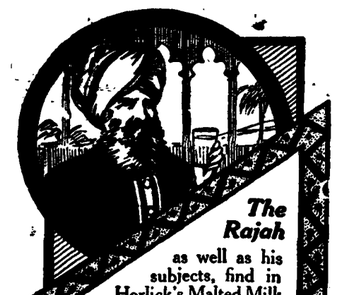
INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1,766 INDIAN APPLICANTS FOR ENROLMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The number of Indians that have applied for enrolment in the Indian Defence Force up to 16th July 1917 was 1766 for the whole of India.



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IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

BY THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE.

A GREAT AWAKENING.

Just before his death Sir Herbert Tree had commenced to write a series of articles for the "Daily Chronicle" on his American impressions and experiences, The first of these articles appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" of June 13th. We quote below:—

I propose to set down some American impressions and experiences, and to chronicle the vast changes which have been wrought in America during the last six months.

It is a fortnight since I left New York in a riot of pro Ally enthusiasm. Had anyone ventured to prophesy such a transformation a year ago he would have been regarded as a madman or as a sensational journalist. A great tidal wave has swept from the East to the West. The awakening of America is but a part of the world movement which caused the revolution in Russia. It has come as suddenly, its causes are no less deep-rooted, its consequences will be no less overwhelming. It is the birth of the new life.

In recording these impressions, my point of view is human rather than political. Nor do I pretend that they are more than snapshots. But it may be claimed that the most valuable impressions are the first and the last; the interim is often but as a blurred phantasmagoria of undigested realities.

THE CONTRAST OF CITIES.

A brief holiday in London during last September enabled me to receive a fleeting impression of the changed conditions at home. Black streets, men in khaki hurrying to and fro; men in blue limping hither and thither; women in uniform; vice in crape, dancing rag-time; a greater simplicity of living; the pervading irrepressible Cockney humour; and a sense of Fate somnolent and pregnant, overbrooding all.

Thence back to New York. What a contrast between these cities! Here I find no hint of impending war—it is just a frenzy of luxury, a hectic gaiety which belongs to this nervous vital climate. Here is none of the tender languor of our own dull, balmy atmosphere. Here the electric current is destructive of romance—one's impulse is to "do, and do, and do." In this land of light and publicity it is the reporter who is the first to welcome the coming, as he was the last to speed the parting, guest. It is from the searching questions of the reporter I learn on my arrival that for the last four days of our voyage on the steamer Philadelphia a fire had been raging in the hold of the ship. I tell him that I had been wholly unaware of the danger through which we had passed: and the suggestion that the fire was but another instance of "frightfulness" only adds to my thankfulness that we had escaped the perils of the contending elements of fire and water. My friendly interlocutor assures me that the obituary (or "post mortem") which had been prepared for me was of the most flattering nature, and hints that its insertion is only a pleasure deferred.

It is well at once to capitulate to the reporter—an American's home is his interviewer's castle. The average American does not luxuriate in that sacred unpublicity in which most Englishmen prefer to pass their private lives. It is the climate of New York which largely governs the lives of the inhabitants of this electric city. On each successive visit to New York I have been struck by its vital and energising influences. One may be worn out, but one is never tired. The climate demands a less vigorous diet; the increased abstention from alcohol, although the national "cocktail" still survives, is very marked. I noticed in addressing city clubs that alcohol was not served at all at luncheon. As there are few half-tones in the landscapes, so are there few half-tones in the character of the people. There is an absence of twilight, of that mystery so characteristic of England. In the same way the houses and gardens are not surrounded by walls. They are open to the public view. The only walls I remember to have seen were those of a baseball stadium and a lunatic asylum—the one presumably to keep people from getting in, the other to keep them from getting out. As there is a fiercer publicity, so is there a greater frankness in the life of the people. In fashionable hostels at teatime young couples will sit hand in hand, feeling no awkwardness or shyness in this public intimacy. This frankness, which extends even to telegrams (most of which arrive in ungummed envelopes) may be an explanation of the "leakages" on the Stock Exchange of which we have recently heard.

Life in New York is largely that of the restaurant. The contrast between the greater simplicity of living at home and the luxury in New York is indeed striking. In New York the waste of a day's food would placate an army of anarchists. At all the great hotels, there are nightly dances; and entertainments in the way of bazaars and fancy dress balls are constantly given. These are chiefly devoted to Red Cross and other war funds. Such entertainments are given throughout the country, and everywhere women are busy in devising and carrying out movements for the relief of suffering in the war.

A LAND OF ORATORY.

The oratory of America is of a high order. It is a land of a hundred million souls, mostly after-dinner speakers. Even at an ordinary dinner table it is not unusual to hear speeches by the chief guests. The hospitality extended to guests, and especially to British guests, is extraordinary; and the bestowal of honorary membership of clubs in a great boon to Englishmen. Especially agreeable are the country clubs, which every great city boasts; these are not only most comfortable and well-appointed, but afford opportunities for golf and other sports.

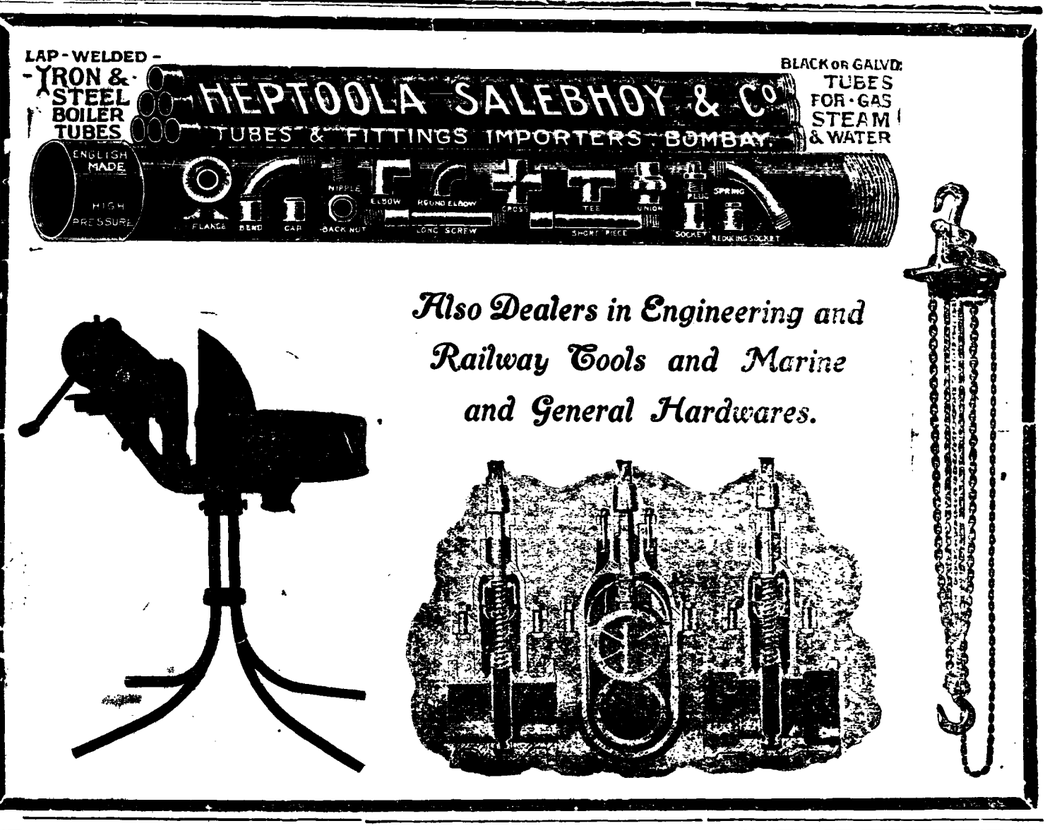
I had the good fortune to attend a historic meeting at the Union League Club, on the occasion when ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft shook hands to bridge over the schism that had rent the Republican cause. All the leading Republicans spoke, including Mr. Hughes, whose election was then regarded as a foregone conclusion. I confess I was not greatly impressed by the candidate's oratory, which was of the common-sense, common-place order. This memorable meeting took place immediately before the General Election. Intense excitement prevailed throughout the States, Mr. Wilson being then suspected of a policy of drift and indecision. Many of his sternest opponents have now become his closes supporters, and are loyally devoting themselves to his cause. Indeed, the evolution of political affairs in America bears a strange likeness to that of England in the early stages of the war, when the self-effacement of political parties and politicians was one of the most remarkable proofs of this country's strength in crisis.

Nor does the resemblance stop here. I believe that the people of England entered into this war to fight for an ideal—and I believe that the people of America were inspired by a like ideal, an ideal which has only latterly entered the soil of the nation. I do not say that political considerations did not in part animate the calculations of our own statesmen and those of our American Allies; but I am sure, having addressed myself daily to American audiences, that their sympathy with the cause was mainly due to a belief that the cause of England was a righteous cause, and to a consciousness that the two nations were side by side in the fight for civilisation. "It is honour that will bring you to our side" were words that were always greeted with enthusiasm. Gradually the feeling has come to the American people that they were too proud not to fight. All in all, our new Allies have reason to congratulate themselves that Mr. Wilson remained in office. Indeed, since the President's great war message the entire country has accepted him as its official idol. One must admire the whole-hearted national faith in a leader whose patience, tact and single-mindedness have come to be recognised by his bitterest opponents.

PRESS AND PRESIDENT.

Wilson's action was something between a coup d'etat and a miracle. Had he made his declaration six months ago he would probably have called forth civil war. By appearing to be holding back he allowed the people to push him on. In this situation the President showed the fierce patience of the Jew. (He is at least of Scotch descent.) Six months ago seven-eights of Congress and the country would have been against him; to-day seven-eighths are for him. The spirit of the people had to be prepared, the proletariat had to be hypnotised. What were the various contributing causes that wrought this change one can but leave to the political psychologist to determine, as one may leave him to explain the wonder of the Russian revolution. But I cannot help thinking that the result was in no small measure due to the constant and courageous efforts of the leading Press of New York who, year in and year out, consistently and almost without exception, championed the cause of the Allies. The war movement may be said to have been one of Press and President. It may be granted that in New York, which is a cosmopolitan city, the task of forming public opinion was not so difficult, for the cultured and travelled classes were from an early date of the war for the most part whole-heartedly on the side of the Allies. The same may be said of New England and of Washington.

Not so the proletariat and the inhabitants of the Middle West and Far West, who were too far away from the battlefield to sympathise with the sufferers or to probe the causes of the war, and who were not unnaturally guided by motives of local self-interest rather than by those of a world-patriotism; while a very large element was undoubtedly opposed to Great Britain owing to the ever-open sore of the Indian question. Illogical as it may sound, there are many who, in their German-Irish sentiments would have substituted the "Watch on the Liffey" for the Wearing of the Green. I cannot help thinking that with the settlement of the Irish question would vanish the last dregs of bitterness in the cup of Anglo-American relations.



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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The monsoon is rather stronger. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, north Hyderabad, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Rangoon two inches; Victoria Point, Tavoy and Akyab four; Bassein one and a half; Gauhati three; Jalpaiguri two; Dehra Dun five; Mussoorie four; Cawnpore, Surat, Neemuch, Khandwa, Chanda and Parbhani one; Nizamabad one and a half; Mangalore and Cochin two; Trivandrum one and a half; Mercara three.

Forecast: Extension of rain in the Punjab.

SIMLA, July 22.

The improvement in the monsoon is maintained, rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces except in East Rajputana and West Central India and on west coast of the Peninsula and Local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, East and North Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat. The Principal amounts are Tavoy two inches; Akyab three Jalpaiguri two ;Cawnpore three; Agra and Mukteswar one; Mussooree and Sialkot two; Kotah, Veraval, Hoshangabad and Seoni one; Bombay five; Mangalore and Cochin three; Parbhani and Mercara on and half.

Forecast:—An extension of rain in West of the Punjab and Rajputana.

SEASON AND CROP PROSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

During the week ending Saturday July 14th, season and crop reports show that general rain fell over Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, satisfactory progress is being made in agricultural operations, and conditions and prospects of standing crops are good. In the United Provinces rain fell but the fall is generally deficient, and more urgently needed especially all the districts of the Upper and the Central Doabs, Bundelkhand, and the western districts of the United Provinces. Over the Peninsula also the rainfall was generally light or moderate and more is required as in some places seedlings are withering. The price of rice remained low in Burma but was rising in Assam and remained stationary in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. While in Upper India prices are stationary generally, but with a light tendency to rise and in Bombay and Madras the prices are steady.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.590 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.853 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4 "
Minimum do. do.	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	194 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.44 Inches.
Total fall during month	4.31 "
Do. do. year	22.20 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July	1.43 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Date of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on sill.		Date of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	July	h.	m.	ft. in		July	h.	m.	ft. in
Sat.	21	m 0	24	25	11	21	m 6	8	16 9
Sun.	22	m 1	13	26	10	22	m 6	39	17 1
Mon	23	m 1	58	27	10	23	m 7	10	17 6
Tues	24	m 2	50	27	6	24	m 7	59	18 1
Wed	25	m 3	55	25	9	25	m 8	14	18 11
Thur	26	m 5	14	23	8	26	m 8	51	19 9
Fri	27	m 6	55	22	7	27	m 9	35	20 8
							10	13	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 21 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 22 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 23 (Monday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 1cm.
" 26 (Thursday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
" 27 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 49.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st July, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.23in. and Cawnpore 0.96in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.27in. and Kotah 0.87in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 1.15in., Neemuch 1.02in. and Indore 0.63in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.30in., Saugor 0.21in., Hoshangabad 0.35in., Khandwa 0.95in., Akola 0.87in., Nagpur 0.64in. and Chanda 1.18in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.59in. and Mormugao 1.13in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.62in., Poona 0.17in., Belgaum 0.12in., Aurangabad 0.50in. and Nizamabad 1.67in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened. Rainfall has increased considerably in Malabar, north Hyderabad, south Gujarat and Central India West; it has been nearly general in these areas as well as in the Konkan, and the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, the United Provinces and east Rajputana. Some showers have occurred also on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south Gujarat, north Hyderabad, Central India West and the Central Provinces, local rain in east Rajputana and the United Provinces and some showers in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur also in the east Punjab and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 21st of July 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th July)	98.1	84.7	27	..	0	—0
Jask	101.7	83.5	37	..	0	—0.06
Do. (20th July)	91.2	78.3	34	..	0	—0.06
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th July)	101.1	87.1	66	..	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.4	90.4	54	..	2.60	+0.06
Rawalpindi	104.6	88.4	61	..	17.58	+10.51
Lahore	105.9	84.9	71	..	8.92	—1.53
Amritsar	107.1	84.1	55	..	3.52	..
Ambala	96.7	80.1	83	0.15	8.85	—0.39
Delhi	98.7	79.9	84	..	6.99	—2.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	81.0	81	0.62	7.92	—1.44
Mainpuri	90.7	80.1	85	0.23	6.49	—1.99
Jhansi	94.8	80.6	84	..	6.75	—0.11
Cawnpore	89.8	80.7	90	0.96	9.37	—1.06
Allahabad	94.4	82.3	84	..	10.10	—2.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.7	87.4	60	..	0.52	—0.86
Karachi	88.5	79.6	89	..	0.04	—3.56
Ajmir	89.6	79.6	73	..	12.13	—1.3
Jaipur	93.5	77.4	52	0.27	9.95	—2.52
Kotah	94.8	77.8	57	0.87	17.94	+7.91
Mount Abu	74.4	66.4	94	..	26.12	+6.04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	78.1	76	..	7.47	+1.17
Okha	89.6	80.6	84	0.01	4.45	—3.15
Veraval	86.4	81.2	87	..	17.10	+9.55
Rajkot	92.1	74.8	77	..	11.05	—0.14
Dhanvanga Pora	90.6	79.2	85	..	9.53	+2.34
Surat	88.9	78.5	84	1.15	21.30	+1.30
Ahmedabad	94.8	80.3	76	..	14.47	+1.03
Dhond	93.3	78.7	81	..	11.22	+3.02
Sholapur	95.1	76.0	91	1.02	24.42	+13.32
Indore	76.8	72.8	96	0.63	13.39	+4.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	76.2	89	0.30	19.15	—0.65
Saugor	87.4	75.6	93	0.21	17.26	+0.99
Hoshangabad	84.7	74.0	97	0.35	28.53	+7.19
Khandwa	76.4	74.5	99	0.95	3.08	+1.90
Akola	83.3	73.7	82	0.87	9.78	—2.92
Amraoti	85.8	72.5	90	..	8.98	—4.52
Nagpur	88.1	73.8	86	0.64	15.42	—3.66
Chanda	78.5	72.2	96	1.18	23.10	+5.29
Wainganga	86.6	75.0	84	0.03	17.64	+9.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	77.2	83	0.59	19.93	—7.59
Ratnagiri	84.3	77.1	84	0.06	40.41	—14.50
Marmugao	81.5	72.9	95	1.13	44.13	—9.17
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECCAN INCLUDING HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.7	72.9	91	0.02	1.10	—6.72
Ahmednagar	84.4	69.5	93	0.62	3.91	—4.63
Poona	82.8	70.2	88	0.17	6.24	—5.80
Sholapur	87.3	73.1	78	..	4.32	—2.90
Bijapur	85.3	71.4	73	..	0.12	+1.25
Belgaum	74.6	66.9	96	0.12	18.59	—3.41
Aurangabad	77.6	70.5	93	0.50	13.36	+4.06
Nizamabad (Indar)	77.0	69.9	87	1.67	5.24	—1.03
Hyderabad	85.4	73.2	61	..	5.06	—1.74
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.9	72.6	94	2.11	96.55	+1.88
Calicut	85.4	73.4	93	1.02	41.29	—14.40
Cochin	87.7	72.9	85	2.10	46.65	—8.30
Colombo	87.0	74.6	84	0.37	6.23	—5.13
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.6	74.6	95	0.30	11.62	+2.69
Nellore	87.1	73.5	72	0.14	4.13	+1.04
Cuddapah	97.2	80.3	69	..	4.42	+2.16
Madras	90.1	81.0	67	..	6.63	+2.14
Bangalore	83.2	66.8	89	0.01	3.63	—1.99
Coimbatore	88.8	72.0	67	0.10	0.86	—1.63
Trichinopoly	98.0	78.	60	..	2.45	—0.21
Negapatam	96.9	79.3	68	..	1.68	—0.90

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st July, 1917, was 29.769 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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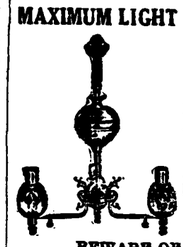

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.